THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 130. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

H A Y T I.

mportant News—The Fall of Cape Haytien—The Capture of Salnave's Navy—Continued Successes of the Insurrectionists.

ic., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

ST. MARC, Nov. 15, 1869.—News was received in this city yesterday that the sinking of the little steamer Artibonite, formerly used as a transport, and the capture of the Fleur de Marie, by the Haytien steamer Terror, *alias* Picquoit, the last acquisition of Salnave. Both vessels, however, had time to unload their cargoes and to land their crews in safety.

In the afternoon of yesterday a schooner brig from Port-au-Prince for New York came into this bay and landed six young men who had run away from Salnave. These young men confirm the "pronunciamento" of Victorin Chevalier against Salnave, and also that of his joining the revolutionists, with all the forces under him. As you already know, this is the general who surrendered the town of Gonaives to the revolutionary party two months ago. After this he was appointed by Salnave to the command of the forces besieging Jacmel, which position he occupied until the 4th of November, when he yielded to the revolution and declared himself against Salnave.

He was received with enthusiasm in Jacmel, and the day after, the 5th, taking with him all the pickets that had surrounded Jacmel for fourteen months, he marched on to Port-au-Prince, in company with General Vil Lubin, a warm partisan of Salnave. Victorin, on advancing, sent General Lubin forward with 200 men, in order to take possession of Rizoton (a fort near Port-au-Prince) in the name of the revolution. But Vil Lubin, having taken possession of the fort in fact, continued for Port-au-Prince, and thus divulged the plan of action to Salnave.

Victorin, learning the defection of Vil Lubin, retreated to Llogane, and was marching against Petit Goave and Grand Goave, there to join the rebel army from the south, when both armies will resume their march on to Port-au-Prince.

Salnave is making preparations to receive his foes, and is fortifying the town. He is intrenched in his palace, and swears that he will play his last card there, and, sooner than surrender, he will blow up the city and burn it to ashes before he abandons his seat of government.

This afternoon the news of the taking of Cape Haytien and the capture of the war vessels Alexander Petion, Salnave, and Rouilloue, in the port of Cape Haytien, was received. So that at present Salnave has nothing remaining for him belonging to the republic of Hayti, except the arrondissement and the city of Port-au-Prince.

THE HAYTIEN NAVY.

he Rebel Ram Atlanta—Her Departure for Hayti.

In the early part of May last much inquiry was excited in Philadelphia by the mysterious purchase of the late Rebel ram Atlanta from the Government. She was taken from League Island to Neafie & Levy's shipyard, and Mr. Sidney Oaksmith, a lawyer of this city, and once United States Consul at Hayti, arranged with that firm for sundry repairs and alterations.

The hull and battery casing were substantial, and the machinery in tolerable order. The guns had been removed, but no person was allowed to enter below the battery deck. The instructions were not to put the vessel in regular fighting trim, but merely to prepare her for a short sea trip. This trip was supposed to be for Cuba, although it was said that the purchase of the vessel was a private speculation.

On the 8th inst., after becoming ready for sea, the vessel was seized by the Custom House autnorities, on the order of Secretary Boutwell, under the plea of an infringement of the neutrality laws. An armament of four cannon had been placed on board, together with small arms, ammunition, seventy-five men, and the necessary provisions. Explanations were, however, made, and the Government became satisfied that the vessel was merely intended for the Government of Hayti. She was, therefore, released, and Mr. Sidney Oaksmith, who has acted as agent of the Haytien Government in the affair, will sail in her to-morrow.

The Haytien Rebels against the Government of Salnave are said to have offered Mr. Oaksmith an advance on the purchase money of $100,000 in gold, if he would turn the ram over to them. The cannon on board are two 150 pound rifled guns on pivots, firing from the front and side ports, and two 100 pound broadside rifled guns. She is under the command of Rear-Admiral F. Ellms, of the Haytien navy. Mr. Oaksmith has made two trips to Hayti since May, and asserts that after several attempts to induce his dereliction from Salnave, his food was poisoned.

The Atlanta was originally an English Clyde-built steamer, and ran the blockade on the 12th of September, 1861, under the name of the Fingal, having on board several batteries of Blakely guns, and other munitions of war, all of which were landed in Savannah. During the following January she attempted to leave that port with a thousand bales of cotton, but was prevented by the gunboat Wissahickon. She was then unloaded and converted into an iron-clad, first under the name of the Georgia, but subsequently under that of the Atlanta.

On the 24th January, 1863, she was ordered to engage the Union blockading squadron, and, in the general fire, run out to sea. This order was, however, countermanded, and on the 7th June she reached the head of Wilmington river by the way of St. Augustine creek. In Warsaw Sound she was captured by the monitors Weehawken and Nahant, and was fully equipped and provisioned for a year.—*N. Y. World of this morning.*

AN AMAZON.

Pittsburger Attacked by Ruffians—His Wife Interferes and Stabs one of the Assailants.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the following:—

About eleven o'clock last night Officers William Barber and Lawrence Cook arrived at the watch-house with a woman named Mrs. Mary Higgins, whom they stated to Captain Reed had been arrested for stabbing a man named Seibert. Her husband had been in a fight with four men, and she had interfered in his behalf, stabbing one of the assailants of her liege lord—Seibert—as above stated. Captain Reed very reluctantly received the prisoner, because of the men not having been arrested, but finally concluded to lock the prisoner up until the matter could be investigated.

After being placed in a cell, the woman, who by the way appears to be respectable, staated that her husband went away from their house on Pike street, near Fourteenth, early yesterday morning, and she heard nothing more of him until after dark last evening, when she ascertained that he was quarreling with some men a short distance from the house. She immediately ran out with a child in her arms, a little girl two years old, and noticing that her husband was down, and that four men were beating him, asked a woman named Connors to hold her child while she would go and save her husband. Her request was complied with, when she went among the men, and catching one of them by the shoulders, threw him off the prostrate form of her husband, at which time one of the assailants (she does not know which one, neither does she know the names of any of them) knocked her down, and she was almost smothered in the mud. When she arose to her feet her husband has regained his equilibrium and the assailants had withdrawn. Her husband wanted to follow them, but the wife insisted that he should go into the nearest house, Mr. Carnes', and she would see after his hat, which had been lost in the melee. He consented, and she picked up his hat and carried it to him. After the affray had terminated, Higgins was examined, and he was found to have sustained two ugly gashes on the top of the head, inflicted by either a knife or a kick from a boot. His wounds were attended to properly, and although painful are not considered dangerous.

But now comes the singular part of the affair—the arrest of Mrs. Higgins. It seems that about half an hour after it occurred Officers Sarber and Cook called at the house where Mrs. Higgins was, and requested her to accompany them to the Mayor's office, stating that a man named Seibert had been seriously stabbed in the breast during the affray just described, and that she was charged with using the knife. Mrs. Higgins asked permission to go home and change her dress, the one she had on being covered with mud, but it seems that privilege was denied her. Afterwards, however, she was allowed to send for another dress, and after procuring it was escorted to the lock-up, where she now is awaiting a hearing. Two of her children were in bed when she left home, and the other, the little girl referred to, cried bitterly when her mother was compelled to go with the officers.

RAILWAYS.

A Curious Chapter of Railway Management—The Pennsylvania Central and the Erie Roads.

Peter B. Sweeney, the Bismark of Tammany Hall, has been interviewed, after the latest fashion of journalism, and while on the rack the following confession was extorted from him. It reveals an important item in the railroad history of the country, and, if true (which we have reason to doubt, while we have every respect for the high moral character and great ability of Mr. Sweeney), it shows that our Pennsylvania Railroad is using every exertion to direct the Western commerce of the continent to this city, with the interests of which it is so closely connected. We are aware that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad secured the passage of an act which was approved the third day of February, 1869, which provided for a classification of the Board of Directors as stated by Mr. Sweeney. There was no act of the Legislature of 1869 relative to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad published in the laws for this year.

Plain, Unvarnished Tale of "The Erie Bill" Unfolded.

Reporter—While on general subjects, how about the "Erie bill" that the Republican press make so much fuss about?

Sweeney—There never was a subject so misrepresented and misunderstood. The Republican press have lied about it with a purpose. The bill in question is just as much a New York Central Railroad as it is an Erie bill, is in precise words a copy of the law adopted by the Republican Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and approved by the Republican Governors of those States. It was passed by the Legislature in this State when both branches were Republican. The vote on its passage in the Senate was nearly unanimous. It was laid on the table in the Assembly for about a month for objections, but none came. The bill provides that a certain number of directors shall go out each year instead of the whole board, but it does not interfere with the power of the courts to correct abuses, nor does it tie up legislation. It can be repealed at any time. It has not been of any practical value to either the Erie or Central road. The Erie stockholders at their election in October last unanimously elected an entire new board without availing themselves of the advantages of the law. The bill was introduced into our Legislature purely as a defensive measure against the action in the Pennsylvania Legislature looking to the control of the Erie road in the interest of that State and subordinate to the Pennsylvania Central, by which the trade of the West would be diverted to Philadelphia from New York. The Pennsylvania Legislature, having passed a bill precisely like that under consideration for the protection of the Pennsylvania Central, authorized the company to make a large foreign loan, which it leaked out was intended to buy up the Erie stock for the purpose I have indicated; Governor Hoffman held on to the bill for objections, but not a single stockholder remonstrated against it. Those who did confer with him, urged him to sign the bill as being calculated to settle the wrangling and issuing of stock to control the road, and likely to work to the advantage of the stockholders. At all events it was an experiment, and if it did not work well it could be repealed at any time. Since its passage the stock has been registered and its capital is on a permanent basis. If the Governor had not signed the bill, and the result had been that the Pennsylvania Central obtained control of the Erie road, he would have been condemned on all hands for the undue and improper exercise of the veto power. This is the plain, unvarnished tale of "the Erie bill." Why don't the Republican press pitch into Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and the Republican Governors of the States I have named, for having signed the same bill, word for word? The bill has thus far been of no advantage to either the Central or Erie road, and does no harm that I can see, because the vote for the new Erie Board of Directors was unanimous, as I have stated. It had one advantage—it arrested the schemes of the Pennsylvania Central road to obtain the control of the Erie and divert trade to Pennsylvania.

A WONDERFUL JOURNEY.

A Seven-year-old Boy Walks Two Thousand Miles with a Crazy Father.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Nov. 24.

Many of our local readers will be able to recall a memory of one Samuel H. Johnson, an individual who wore a perfect shock of red hair, and delighted in the sobriquet of "Professor." Although not a resident of the immediate city, he was daily in our streets, and by his quaint ways, strange and sometimes incoherent expressions, attracted considerable attention. Those who knew him well knew his mind to be bordering on insanity, while others probably ascribed his irregular demeanor and rambling speech to an eccentric nature. He sometimes appeared in our streets bareheaded and frequently barefooted, treating all who approached him with due courtesy, but permitting familiarity on the part of none.

Early last summer the "Professor," without any preparation, and even without announcing his purpose to his wife, left home, taking with him a little son aged about seven years. A day or two was permitted to pass by, the wife and mother anticipating an early return of the husband and child; but as they came not, she instituted inquiry as to their whereabouts. Although understanding the unsettled condition of the husband's mind, she never believed for a moment that he had summarily disposed of himself, and she was equally assured of the safety of the child. Weeks and months passed, yet no tidings came of the absent ones. It could not even be ascertained by what conveyance they left the city. They had departed with such clothing as they had on their persons, and if the "Professor" had any money, his wife was not aware of the fact.

A few weeks ago Mrs. T. received a letter from Dr. Taggart, at Salt Lake City, enclosing to her a paragraph clipped from a California paper. This paragraph announced that a man, answering the description of her husband, accompanied by a seven-year old boy, had been arrested as an insane person near Sacramento, California. He was ragged and travel-worn, and the little boy was in a condition equally pitiable. The whole distance from Cairo to California had been made by them on foot. They had travelled steadily, begging food on the way, sometimes fasting and thirsting for days, but continuing their journey the while, at if the route abounded in extravagant plenty. The "professor," inspired by the idea that California was indeed a land of gold, exerted a superhuman strength, carrying the boy in his arms for hours after the lad's wearied legs had refused to support him further.

Night and day, week after week, the journey was pursued, until the gap between them and home had widened out to a distance of more than two thousand miles, closing the last day with a walk of over thirty miles. Stopping for food and rest at a residence a few miles distant from Sacramento, the "Professor" betrayed such unmistakable evidences of insanity that the "man of the house" felt called upon, in the interest of humanity, to have him properly provided for. The following day a jury of inquest was impaneled, and upon their verdict the "Professor" was admitted into the Stockton Insane Asylum, where he now is.

These facts being communicated by the newspaper paragraph spoken of, the relatives of the unfortunate man placed themselves in correspondence with the keeper of the Asylum, and, by a recent mail, received a photograph of the "Professor," which any one who knows him will recognize at sight. The little boy speaks of affectionate and parental treatment during the long and laborious journey, and of the father's frequent and remarkable self-denial for his comfort.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30.—The Flour market is without perceptible change, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only 900 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade, at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·37½@5·62½ for extras; $5·75@6·37½ for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@6·37½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·50 for Ohio do. do.; and $7@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 ₰ barrel.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·30@1·35. Rye may be quoted at $1·10@1·12. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of old yellow at $1·08@1·10, and 4000 bushels new do. at 87c. for damp up to 95c. for prime dry. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania, Western, and Delaware at 60@62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30·50 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 400 bushels at $8·25@8·50 ₰ 64 pounds, an advance. Timothy may be quoted at $3·50. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·35.

Whisky is not so firm. It is offered at $1·06@1·10 ₰ gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Royal Snob—How Prince Alfred, of England, was Taught Manners—Woman Righters and Woman Strikers.

An Absorbing Old Question Finally Settled—A Jury Definitely Declares that Lager Beer is not an Intoxicating Drink.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—As much interest is manifested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the following particulars are made known. The eastern terminus is Richmond, and the Western at the mouth of the Big Sandy river. The length of the line, complete to the White Sulphur Springs, is 225 miles, and incomplete, 200 miles. The cost of the construction, estimated at gold prices, $12,000,000; debt, $3,000,000; estimated cost of completion, $10,000,000. The amount to be furnished by the contracting parties is $15,000,000. Its connections will be:—Western via Lexington, Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis, and Memphis, via the river route—Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis via the Chillicothe and Columbus branch lines, embraced in the charter; Covington to Lynchburg, 100; Coalsmouth to Point Pleasant, 45 miles. The total vote of the stockholders at the recent meeting was 56,000 shares, of which 51,000 were cast for the contract, and 5000 against it.

Post Office Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The reported removal of Postmaster-General Creswell is incorrect. Mr. Earle, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned, and Mr. Marshall, of New York, a personal friend of Mr. Creswell, has been appointed in his place. The appointment was made at the instance of Mr. Creswell.

A Royal Snob.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In a despatch just received from the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, the following reference is made to the arrival at Yokohoma of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The Prince saluted Admiral Keppel (English), but did not salute either Admiral Rowan or the French commander. The day following he hoisted his royal standard, which every one saluted with twenty-one guns. After the firing was over, word came on board that his Royal Highness would have a reception on shore, and people wishing to know him could have an introduction. As he had not treated the American or French commanders with common courtesy in the matter of the salute, they both declined to attend. This caused considerable talk, and the next morning Prince Alfred hauled down his royal standard, hoisted the "gridiron" at the fore-top, saluted first the American Admiral with thirteen guns, and afterwards the French, thus acknowledging the corn.

Danger to a U. S. Steamer.

The U. S. steamer Idaho, on this station, was last month caught in a typhoon, and was only saved by being worked to port under jury masts. Her bottom is so badly damaged that she will be turned into a storeship at Yohohama.

The President and the Jews.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—This morning a delegation, consisting of Messrs. Wolf, Solomon, Sadler, Jacobson, and Abram, introduced by Governor Boutwell, waited on the President, and laid before him an appeal to use his best efforts with the Czar of Russia, through our Minister resident there, to effect a reconstruction or modification of the late ukase, which expatriates 2000 Jewish families into the interior of Russia. The President, in response, said that it was too late in the day to persecute any one on account of religion, race, or color, and that it would give him great pleasure to lay their appeal before the Cabinet about to assemble.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder in Williamsburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Officer Langan was this morning called on to protect the inmates of a boarding house in Williamsburg against a raid on them by a drunken ruffian named Moore. Moore fired at but missed the officer, who returned the fire, blowing out Moore's brains. Langan gave himself up and Moore was taken to the dead-house.

Mr. Richardson's Condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Richardson is not as well this morning as yesterday. He is comfortable, but his symptoms are less favorable.

Arrivals.

The Pereire arrived to-day from Havre and Brest. Among the passengers are S. B. Ruggles, the delegate to the International Congress at the Hague; General Thomas and family; James G. Bennett, Jr.; and Senator Chandler and family, of Michigan.

Infringement of Patent.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Proceedings were commenced to-day by the owners of the patent for the Nicolson pavement to recover $60,000 from the city for the construction and use of the so-called McGonagle pavement, which it is claimed is an infringement of the Nicolson patent. A similar suit in Chicago has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

New Yosk Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Money is more active at 6@7. Discounts unchanged. Gold still exhibits great weakness. To demonstrate the excitement now existing it need only be said that the brokers rendezvoused at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and there continued the operations of the day. The opening price this morning was 122; but it rapidly fell to 121⅛, and thence to ⅛. In sympathy with gold there was also a fall of about ⅝ in the Government bond market, currency bonds only remaining steady. Stocks are weak and irregular, the main feature being Northwest, which is being heavily bulled.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrangements for Receiving the Peabody Remains.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The city government passed an order last evening to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late George Peabody, which are expected to arrive here in a few weeks.

Important Legal Decision.

The Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Thomas Kershaw vs. Albert H. Kelsey, has decided in favor of the plaintiff. This was an action for rent of a plantation in Mississippi, leased during the war by a citizen of Mississippi to a citizen of Massachusetts, and for corn used on the plantation. The defendant had begun to cultivate a cotton crop, when he was driven off by guerrillas. The defense before the jury was a surrender and cancellation of the lease, but the plaintiff having obtained a verdict, the case was taken before the full Court upon the question of the legality of the contract. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, upon the ground that the lease of a plantation in Mississippi and the delivery of corn thereon were not acts of commercial intercourse, nor prohibited by the law of nations, or by the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President.

An Old Question Settled—Lager Not an Intoxicating Drink.

In the Superior Court, in the case of Henry Pfaff against Petetiah B. Osgood, to recover thirty-two casks of lager beer, the defendant contended that it was sold in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. The judge instructed the jury that if the lager beer sold was intoxicating liquor, within the meaning of the law, the plaintiff could not recover. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Women Righters and Women Strikers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 30.—The weavers employed by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, in anticipation of the proposed reduction of wages of 12 per cent. which goes into effect today, are on a strike; the streets yesterday resembled a noliday. A mass meeting of the strikers was held last evening. The sympathies are with the girls.

Maine's War Claims.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 30.—The Commission on War Debts has completed its work. The total amount of reimbursements to the town will reach three and a half million dollars. Since 1860, a large increase in the State valuation will be shown. The gain is chiefly in the cities and manufacturing towns.

Senator Morrill will leave for Washington to-morrow.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	166	Pacific M. S.	51
N. Y. and Erie R.	27⅛	Western Union Tele.	34½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	82½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	80	Adams Express.	57½
Chi. and N. W. com.	73⅝	Wells, Fargo.	17½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅝	United States	52
Chi. and R. I. R.	104½	Gold	121¼
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch.	86½	Market weak.	

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1865, 84¾; 1867s, old, 88½; 1867s, 86½; 10-40s, 80. Erie Railroad flat at 21⅛; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton market steady; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12@12⅛d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sugar opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed oil, £28 17s.; Whale oil, £41.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 30—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 84⅛; 1865s, old, 83½; 10-40s, 80¾. Railways firm; Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1 P. M.—Corn, 29s. 6d.; Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white, and 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d. for red Western, and 9s. for red winter. Receipts of wheat at this port for three days, 11,000 quarters, including 10,000 of American. Lard, 75s.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 71f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—2 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 12⅛d.; sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better prices.

BREMEN, Nov. 30.—Petroleum closed last night flat here, and at Hamburg heavy at 15 marcs banco.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ESTATES OF MINORS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following decision has been made by Judge Peirce, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of the estate of Lucy A. Packer, a minor:—

In the month of February, 1866, S. Leaf Smith, of Reading, was appointed, by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, guardian of Lucy A. Packer and Mary C. Z. Packer, minors. The said minors were owners in fee in remainder of certain real estate in the city of Reading, in which Catharine Zieber and Mary E. Packer, mother of the said minors, had an estate for life.

In the month of June, 1866, the said guardian presented his petition to the Orphans' Court for the county of Berks, where the said real estate is situate, and obtained an order of the said Court for the sale of the said real estate, including the estate of the tenants for life and the estate of the said minors. This sale was made under the act of the 15th of April, 1853, commonly known as the Price Act; and the guardian gave security under the act in the sum of ten thousand dollars. After the said sale, and after the said minor Lucy A. Packer had arrived at the age of fourteen years, she came into this Court by petition, and elected and had appointed as her guardian, George S. Adler, in place of the said S. Leaf Smith, who settled his account as guardian of the said minor, showing a balance in his hands of $2750, subject to the life estates of Catharine Zieber and Mary E. Packer in said sum: being the proceeds of sale of her moiety of said real estate subject as aforesaid. The said guardian, George S. Adler, then applied to the Court for an order on the said S. Leaf Smith to pay to him the said sum as guardian aforesaid. To this the said S. Leaf Smith objected, and the Court decided that a guardian having sold, under Price's Act, an interest of his ward in real estate, and having given security to the Court of the county in which the land lies, is a trustee under the control of that Court, and cannot be required to pay over to another guardian appointed by the Court of another county where the ward resides.

Supreme Court.

BROAD STREET.

The Supreme Court of this State has unanimously determined to re-hear the argument in the case of Hammitt vs. The City of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that in this case the Court decided the act of 23d March, 1866, authorizing the improvement of Broad street, to be unconstitutional, on the ground that property holders could not be taxed for a second pavement, having already been taxed for the cobble-stones, to which decision Mr. Justice Read dissented. The case will be re-heard in January next, and its ultimate decision will settle the question whether the citizens generally or the persons chiefly benefitted are to be charged with the new pavements which the people are now demanding.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE KILLING OF COLONEL SEIBERT.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Flannigen, charged with the murder of Colonel James J. Seibert on the night of the 12th of September at 13th and Wood streets, a jury was obtained from the regular panel, and the case of the prosecution was proceeded with.

The testimony of four witnesses examined made out the fact that about 8½ o'clock in the evening of the 12th of September, the deceased was standing at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets, with Moses B. Horn, when the prisoner and a man named Murphy walked up to them, and the prisoner struck both of them on the head, one of the witnesses saying he had a blackjack in his hand. The two men who were thus ruthlessly attacked fell senseless upon the ground and their assailants walked up Wood street.

Colonel Seibert was first taken to a drug store and thence removed to Horn's residence, in Callowhill street, above Thirteenth, where he remained unconscious until the 14th of the month, when he died. When the deceased had been carried into the drug store, the prisoner returned to the locality and said to the crowd, "I can whip any man whose weight is one hundred and twenty-eight, and I guess I've given him enough for to-night."

In answer to this the defense called witnesses to prove that the Commonwealth's witnesses had previously made statements concerning this matter entirely different from those made by them in court; that the man who struck the blow was described at first as wearing light clothing, and the prisoner that night was dressed in black; and finally that he was not at the corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets until the deceased had been attacked and wounded, and then he was intoxicated.

The examination of witnesses as to these points was then begun, and at the close of our report was still in progress.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1869.

The statement of the banks yesterday shows a welcome improvement in most of the material features affecting the market. The deposits have increased $142,803; legal tenders, $281,803; and the loans $232,117. Specie has also increased $46,375. The general business shows an expansion in the large increase in the clearings of $3,377,368. This exhibit may be fairly taken as an indication that the climax or the protracted stringency has been at length reached, and with the relaxed pressure for money which may be expected for the balance of the year, we may anticipate a steady improvement from day to day.

Call loans are very easy to-day at 6 per cent., with some heavy transactions at 5 per cent. to heavy operators in stocks. The discount market is fairly active, but there is little pressure, and money is abundant at 10 per cent. in the outside market.

The gold market continues to indicate a steady downward movement, and the very slight variations show that it is not a feverish spasm only, but one that is likely to be permanent. Sales opened at 122, and now stand at 121¼.

Government bonds are weak, and up to noon prices show a further falling off of about ¼ per cent. There is a general disposition to sell, which tends to this decline.

There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices generally were without material change. State loans were neglected; City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101⅞@102 for the new issues. Reading Railroad was in good demand, and about 2000 shares were disposed of at 49@49 1-16 cash, and 49⅛ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 53⅞, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½@53⅝; 119½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 42¾ for Little Schuylkill; 70¾ for Norristown; 53 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania, and 34¾ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares the only change is a decline of ⅛ in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 33⅜; Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 97¼.

Coal shares were inactive.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 32.

Passenger Railway stocks were without change. 18 was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.	c. 101⅞	3 sh Mech Bank	32
$200 do.	c. 101⅞	8 sh Leh Val.	ls. 53⅛
$400 do.	101¾	21 do.	ls. 53⅛
$6000 do.	c. 102	62 do.	ls. 53⅛
$600 do.	c. 101⅞	100 sh Read Rc.	49 1-16
$200 C & A 6s, '83	93½	700 do.	49
$2500 C & A 6s, '83	84	200 do.	s30. 49
$3000 Ph & E 7s	85	300 do.	ls. 49
2500 Leh Gold 1	97⅝	100 do.	b60. 49¼
3 sh Penna R.	54	200 do.	b30. 49¾
72 do.	ls. 53⅞	100 do.	c. 49 1 16
130 do.	ls. 53⅞	100 sh Leh N St.	c. 53¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112½; do. 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1865, 110⅞@111; do. July, 1865, 113@113⅛; do. July, 1867, 113@113⅛; do. July, 1868, 113@113¾; 5s, 10-40, 106⅜@107. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107¾@107⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; 40 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1864, 110⅞@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113@113⅛; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113¼; do. 1868, 113@113¼; 5s, 10-40s, 106⅜@107. U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¼@121⅝; Silver, 119½@121.

GENERALITIES.

Arrest of Dr. Mary Walker.

The Kansas City *Bulletin*, Nov. 19, says:—Dr. Mary Walker is again a martyr to her idea of reform in dress. This afternoon she was walking on Main street, when her peculiar garb struck Policeman Kelso as not being exactly the one that a lady should be dressed in. He swooped upon the feminine dispenser of pills and powders, and marched in triumph with his prisoner to the Recorder's office. A crowd of idlers followed and once again the bold doctor found herself "the observed of all observers." But didn't her captor "catch it?" Yes, indeed, she sailed into Kelso, and her words of burning scorn and indignation almost set his teeth on edge. She peppered away at the public functionary until the office of Recorder Sutton was reached, and then blazed away at the City Marshal, but he soon stopped the wordy torrent of invective the little lady was heaping upon him. The Recorder dismissed the case, and Mrs. Walker strode forth again, free as the winds of "heving."

"Policeman, spare those pants,
And don't make any row:
In youth they sheltered me,
And I'll protect them now!"

Robbery in the Cleveland Post Office.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday has the following:—

Saturday night at about half-past seven o'clock some thieves entered the post office building, and breaking two letter boxes took possession of their contents and marched off. One of the boxes contained letters for the Second National Bank, and the other for Henry Wick & Co., bankers, corner of Bank and St. Clair streets. The thieves opened the letters, looked through them, and then placed the letters, envelopes, and drafts contained in them in the iron letter box at the post office door. It is supposed that they returned the letters and contents before ten o'clock. Whether they brought back all the letters or not cannot be affirmed. There may have been money contained in some of them which was retained. This cannot be determined for some days yet. Saturday morning the clerks went to the post office as usual, and found the pane of glass in both boxes broken and stained with blood. On entering the office a pile of letters, drafts, and envelopes were handed to them. The parties who committed the act handled their plunder with great care, and deserve a card of thanks for returning everything in such good order.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. barque Astrea, Hillel, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Herald, Laughlin, 25 days from St. Jago, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro. On 13th inst., lat. 22 38, long. 74 20, at 11 30 A. M., a pilot boat came alongside of us and reported having spoken brig Arnold, Kelly, from Nevassa, bound to Baltimore; was laying on south side of Fortuno Island, with loss of first mate and three men, they having died at the island with yellow fever.
Schr Anna Leland, Bennett, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, hence, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.
U. S. steamers Miantonomah and Pinta, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, below Boston yesterday.
Brig Startled Fawn, hence, at Halifax, N. S., 27th inst.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Mississippi and Texas Getting Ready to Wheel into Line.

The Elections which Commence To-day—The Issues, the Candidates, and the Prospects.

To-day is the day fixed by proclamation of the President for the commencement of the elections in Mississippi and Texas. In an editorial published yesterday, was given a complete sketch of the progress of the reconstruction movement in these two States, but there are many details of great importance which lack of space prevented us from introducing in that article. As these elections are of such vital importance to the whole country, we give these details below, to enable our readers to have a full and clear comprehension of the issues at stake in the contests:—

MISSISSIPPI.

The election in this State begins to-day, and will close to-morrow, December 1.

The President's Proclamation—Clauses of the New Constitution Submitted to Separate Votes.

The following is the proclamation of President Grant, issued on the 13th of last July, in pursuance of which the election in Mississippi is to be held:—

By the President of the United States of America:—

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the Convention which met in Jackson, Mississippi, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, viz:—November 30, 1869—and I submit to a separate vote that part of section three of article seven of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the acts known as the Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth

Continued from the First Page.

antagonism with the Democrats, except during the comparatively brief period of the Rebellion, when he cast his fortune with that of his State.

Colonel R. C. Powers, the radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Northern man, who served in the Union army through the Rebellion, and at its close settled in Mississippi, where he bought a large plantation. He has taken little part in politics up to this time, and has always been looked upon as a liberal Republican.

The Rev. James Lynch, the radical candidate for Secretary of State, is regarded as the most able and influential colored man in the State. He was at one time settled in this city, where he edited the *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Musgrove, the radical candidate for State Auditor, is a Northern man, who has settled in Mississippi since the war. He is the owner of a fine plantation, is one of the strongest men on the ticket, and came within nine votes of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Major W. H. Vasser, the radical candidate for Treasurer, is an old resident of Mississippi, who has been a consistent Republican since the passage of the Reconstruction acts. He was originally a Whig, and opposed secession.

Judge J. S. Morris, the radical nominee for Auditor-General, was run for this position by the Republicans last year, and received a renomination by acclamation. He is looked upon as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and was one of the original Republicans of Mississippi. He was a member of the first party convention held in the State, and has been true to the faith ever since.

Captain Henry R. Pease, the radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been for five years Superintendent of Education, under the direct control of General O. O. Howard. He is pledged, if elected, to seek to inaugurate a wise system of free schools, which shall be conducted economically, but with sufficient energy to place the means of obtaining instruction within the reach of all classes.

Judge Lewis Dent, who received the unanimous nomination of the Conservative Convention, as is well known, is a brother-in-law of President Grant, the Rebel leaders thinking that by this course they could succeed in regaining the control of the State government. But the President has from the first repudiated the movement, and refused to permit his family ties to interfere with what he regards as his duty to the whole country. Before the war, Judge Dent was a Democrat. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of California, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a Democratic candidate for Congress in California when the State was first organized, but, although running ahead of his ticket, was defeated by a few votes. Subsequently he was by election a member of the Supreme Court of that State. Recently he has been practising in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and having purchased a plantation in Mississippi, is of course a full-fledged citizen of that State, with nothing of the carpet-bagger about him.

Judge E. Jeffords, the conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was a Douglas Democrat, but became a Republican in 1861. He was removed from office in Mississippi by General Ames a year or two ago, and was Chairman of the State Committee appointed by the conservatives to secure the defeat of the constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people, and rejected, in 1867.

Thomas Sinclair, the conservative candidate for Secretary of State, is a colored man, and a native of Mississippi. He is represented to be intelligent and well educated, and his supporters claim for him that his fidelity to the resident white population was attested during the war.

Colonel A. W. Wills, the conservative candidate for Auditor, is a native of Pennsylvania, who, having served in the Union army during the war, settled in Tishomingo county at its close.

Colonel Joseph McClay, the conservative candidate for State Treasurer, is also a Northern man, and served during the war in the Union army. He settled in Hinds county in 1865, having purchased a plantation there. He was appointed a Registrar by General Ord, and subsequently was Sheriff of his county, from which office he was removed by General Ames.

General Robert Lowry, the conservative nominee for Attorney-General, was originally a Whig, and opposed secession until it seemed useless, when he espoused the cause of his State, and as Colonel, on many bloody fields, led the 6th Mississippi Regiment. For his gallantry he was promoted by the Confederate authorities to the rank of General. It is said of him that on the very day of the election of the members of the secession convention he made a strong and earnest speech against the foolhardy experiment, but the position of the State having been taken, he followed her fortunes and carried her flag until it was overwhelmed with defeat.

Professor Thomas S. Gathright, the conservative candidate for Superintendent of Instruction, is the principal of a flourishing educational establishment in the State. He has not heretofore taken a prominent part in political affairs, but before the war was known as a Union Whig. He is Master of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Masons in Mississippi, and is well known throughout the State.

The Two Platforms.

The convention which nominated the radical ticket contained a representative from every county in the State but one. The resolutions adopted by it were in substance as follows:—

First. The Union first, last, and forever.

Second. Freedom of speech and of the press.

Third. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Fourth. Free schools, their benefits to be extended to every child in the State.

Fifth. Opposition to that unjust system of taxation which discriminates against labor and unjustly bears upon the industrial classes.

Sixth. The revision of the conditions of free labor, with a view especially to a more summary process for the recovery of debts.

Seventh. Adherence to the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Eighth. The exercise of the whole political influence of the State with Congress for the immediate removal, as provided, of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Ninth. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Tenth. The new Constitution of Mississippi, with the disfranchising and proscription clauses left out.

The Conservative Convention contained three hundred members, seventy-five of whom were colored, but all the counties in the State were not represented. The platform adopted by it, which is not very explicit, reads as follows:—

First. We reaffirm the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the 23d of June.

Second. That in addition thereto, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and of such equitable distribution of the public school funds as may secure the largest degree of good feeling among all classes of our citizens.

Third. That we cordially invite the emigration of capitalists and manufacturers into our State, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually foster all the industrial pursuits of our State, and thoroughly develop all its resources.

Details of Registration.

The following figures, given by the Jackson, Miss., *Pilot*, show the total registration in the State, and the result of the election for members of the Reconstruction Convention on the the 12th of June, 1868:—

White voters registered	59,176
Colored voters registered	80,761
Total	139,937
Excess of colored voters	21,585
Whites voting at convention election	12,194
Blacks voting at convention election	63,822
Total voting	76,016
Whites refused registration	1,416
Whites disfranchised by law, and not included in list	4,638
Blacks entitled to registration who did not register	3,936
Whites entitled to registration who did not register	3,484
Total voting for convention	67,737
Total voting against convention	6,477
Majority for convention	63,460
Whites voting on convention	12,194
Blacks voting on convention	63,822

TEXAS.

The election in this State begins to-day, and by an order issued by General Sherman on September 16, extends through four days, closing therefore on the 4th of December.

The President's Proclamation

ordering the election to be held was issued on the 15th of July last, and reads as follows:—

By the President of the United States of America:—

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 13, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the 15th day of June, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, viz.:—

I direct the vote to be taken upon the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.:—Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention of the 15th of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting "For the Constitution." Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution shall express his judgment by voting "Against the Constitution."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President—

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

An Embarrassing Side Issue.

Although the great majority of the people of the State appear disposed to accept the proposed constitution, there is an embarrassing side issue which may endanger its ratification. In connection with the constitution, a vote is to be taken upon several ordinances adopted by the Austin Convention. Some of these appropriate large amounts of the public domain and State bonds to public corporations, and others exempt such bodies, to a greater or less extent, from the burdens of taxation directly or indirectly. It is claimed that the ratification of the constitution will carry with it the approval of these ordinances, against which there is arrayed a strong opposition throughout the State.

The Three Parties.

In Texas, as well as in Mississippi, an election for State officers, members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, will be held at the same time that the Constitution is voted upon, so that, with the ratification of the Constitution, everything will be in readiness for the restoration of the State and the termination of military rule.

The convention which placed the radical or regular Republican ticket, headed by General E. J. Davis for Governor, in the field, assembled at Houston on the 7th of June last, having previously held a session, commencing on May 10, at Galveston, at which nothing of importance was transacted, and remained in session three days. In the platform adopted by this convention the main principles of the Republican party were endorsed, and the adoption of the new constitution recommended. A resolution recommending the enfranchisement of all the whites was objected to by a prominent member, who moved its rejection; but this motion was lost, and the resolution was adopted. A resolution approving the action of General Reynolds in bringing the Jefferson prisoners to trial was also adopted.

In a letter dated September 4, 1869, and addressed to President Grant by General Reynolds, the military commander of the district, is given the following account of the origin and progress of the breach in the loyal ranks of the State, which resulted in the formation, subsequent to the Davis Convention, of the conservative ticket:—

"You will remember that about the 4th of March last there were present in Washington two delegations of Texans, both claiming to be representatives of the Republican party of Texas. One of these delegations, headed by General E. J. Davis, was appointed by the Constitutional Convention; the other delegation, headed by General A. J. Hamilton, was self-appointed.

"Pursuing the policy which I had decided upon in October, 1867, upon my arrival in Austin, of always endeavoring to produce harmony among all classes of Republicans, I declined to permit myself to be identified specifically with either faction, but frankly told their leaders that I would recommend for office men of both factions who, I was satisfied, would make good officers. The Federal appointments were pretty evenly divided between the two factions, much to my gratification, as I still hoped to see harmony brought about.

"The radicals (E. J. Davis wing) charged, while in Washington, that the conservative Republicans (A. J. Hamilton wing) had entered into a coalition with the Democrats of the State to support A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and in turn to be permitted by him, if elected, to exert their influence with the new State Government. I then offered to denounce this coalition to you on the production of satisfactory evidence that it existed. The evidence was not produced. * * *

"At this last convention"—the one held in Austin, June 7-9—"E. J. Davis was nominated for Governor. A. J. Hamilton, Pease, Bell, Haynes, Langley, and many other conservative Republicans were in Houston at this time, but took no part in the proceedings of the convention. I am assured by parties in whom I place reliance, that overtures were made at this convention by the radicals and rejected by the conservatives.

"A ticket, with A. J. Hamilton for Governor and E. J. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor, might have been nominated then and there, and would have produced harmony in the Republican party, but for the persistent opposition of the A. J. Hamilton (conservative) faction. This convention might have been larger, or another one held, but for the same opposition, and to-day the only organized Republican party in Texas is that headed by E. J. Davis. The conservative faction have opposed all organized concert of action in the Republican party. It is believed that the reason for this action is found in the fact that although the Democrats will not openly affiliate with the conservative Republicans, many Democratic papers advocate the election of A. J. Hamilton for Governor. Some of them place his name at the head of their papers, others do not announce his name, but support him. * * *

"The circumstances all considered, I am constrained to believe that the coalition which has been charged as existing between the conservative or A. J. Hamilton Republicans, and the Democrats (generally ex-Rebels) does actually exist. The platforms of the two wings of the Republican party are precisely the same. The radical wing act out their professions of adherence to the reconstruction laws of Congress and present for office men who are qualified under these laws. The conservative wing frequently nominate men for office who are known to be disqualified under the reconstruction laws, but who are also known to be acceptable to the Democrats."

But, since there was no issue of principle involved ostensibly in the conflict between the radicals and conservatives, the old-fashioned fire-eating and negro-shooting Democracy were not content with their chances of a restoration to power, although as General Reynolds said in the concluding paragraph of his letter to the President quoted above:—

"The success of the A. J. Hamilton faction, as it would be produced by Democratic votes, will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the entire period of the Rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause."

The out-and-out secession Democracy therefore held a convention of their own at Brenham on the 29th of September, made up exclusively of editors, at which a genuine secession ticket was placed in the field, headed by Hamilton Stuart for Governor, and with opposition to the new constitution and Congressional reconstruction in general as the chief plank in its platform, the convention resolving that they "preferred the continuation of military government to the restoration of the State on the proposed dishonorable terms." A considerable number of the Democratic papers of the State have given in their adhesion to it, but others have continued to support the Hamilton ticket, and the Democratic State Central Committee have published an address urging a united support of the Hamilton ticket.

The Candidates

of the three rival factions are the following:—

Radical.

Governor—Edmund J. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. Flanagan.
Comptroller—J. Frank Carter.
Commissioner of Land Office—Jacob Knechler.

Conservative.

Governor—A. J. Hamilton.
Lieutenant-Governor—Albert H. Latimer.
Comptroller—Armistead T. Monroe.
Treasurer—James W. Thomas.
Commissioner of Land Office—Joseph Spence.

Secession Democracy.

Governor—Hamilton Stuart.
Lieutenant-Governor—James J. Armstrong.
Treasurer—I. G. Killough.
Comptroller—Edward Downey.
Commissioner of Land Office—J. P. Rector.

In addition to the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor mentioned above, there are two others in the field—one, J. Wells Thompson, being a Democrat, and the other, Boulds Baker, a conservative. Some of the Hamilton men will support George W. Diamond for Comptroller, it being reported that Mr. Monroe favors the election of General Davis as Governor. And some of them will support A. O. Cooley, and others Thomas W. Ward, for Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The following is a list of the candidates for Congress which have been announced, in various ways:—

In the First district:—
G. W. Whittemore, Republican.
Colonel James Armstrong, Democrat.
In the Second district:—
Captain John C. Connor, Democrat.
Alvin Wright, Conservative.
Joshua Johnson, Conservative.
Richard H. Taylor, Democrat.
General Horace Boughton, Conservative.
In the Third district:—
General William T. Clarke, Republican.
General B. G. Shields, Conservative.
Colonel Jacob Elliott, Democrat.
Major Thomas P. Ochiltree, Conservative.
In the Fourth district:—
Edward Degener, Republican.
Major William M. Varnell, Republican.
Colonel John F. Haynes, Conservative.
Alexander Rosey, Conservative.

General E. J. Davis, the radical candidate for Governor, is a native of Texas. Before the Rebellion he was a District Judge in the western part of the State. He entered the Union army early in the war. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was also elected to the last Constitutional Convention, and was its presiding officer.

General A. J. Hamilton, who is familiarly known throughout the country as plain "Jack" Hamilton, is a native of Alabama, but removed to Texas in 1846. He was in Congress when the war broke out, and made a last and most earnest appeal to the people of Texas to remain in the Union. When he returned home he went to Austin, and in the Secession Convention he made a powerful Union speech, in which he declared that he would stand by the Federal Government. He then stumped several portions of the State, urging the people to defeat the ordinance of secession. He failed in this, and was finally driven from the State and came North. At the close of the war he returned to Texas and was appointed Military Governor of the State by President Lincoln in 1865, which office he held until the election of Goveruor Throckmorton. He was a delegate to the "Southern Loyalists' Convention," which was held in this city in September, 1866, and also participated in the Soldiers' Convention which was held in Pittsburg soon after.

The Revised Registration.

On the 1st of October General Reynolds issued his order providing for the election, in which was included directions for the Boards of Registrars to meet on the 16th of November for the purpose of revising the registration lists, and to remain in session for ten days. The order was extremely liberal in its provisions, impartial and just, and was apparently well designed to obtain a fair expression of the people's will. The papers of all parties in the State commended it, although some regret was expressed that it is provided that the votes shall be taken only at the several county seats. Much care has been tyken to guard against frauds, and the extension of the time for the election was asked for by General Reynolds, and granted by the President, on account of the small number of voting places established in the State.

The result of the election is involved in considerable doubt, by reason of the existence of the three tickets; but if Mr. Stuart should withdraw from Hamilton any considerable number of Democratic votes, the success of General Davis will be assured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11 25tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 2½

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3½

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON and LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS,
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 9tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.
Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.
Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valenciennes Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITIES.
The Most Reasonable Prices.
IVENS & CO.,
23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

510.---FURS, CHEAP AND GOOD.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,
No. 510 ARCH Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE,
Are selling their
Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,
At Reduced Prices.
Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stuth3t

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).
Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.
PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia office. [12 25

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
ITS
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Free of Government Tax,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

IT DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
BOWEN & FOX,
Merchants' Exchange Building,
And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.
Pamphlets sent by mail on application.
W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee.
And Special Master Commissioner.
Address, New York City.
HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 thtu12 1

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

NEW-YORK ISMS.

Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1869.

Obituary.

The local obituarists have had two deaths to chronicle—those of Isaac C. Pray and of James S. Browne. Mr. Browne has been in retirement for many years, was eighty years of age, and will be remembered as a very pleasing comedian. His last engagement was at the Olympic Theatre in 1858, with Laura Keene and her company, and his last appearance in the character of "Sir Harcourt Courtley." He belonged to that generation of actors of whom the late Mrs. Vernon was one of the last lingering celebrities. Mr. Pray was equally well known in theatrical and newspaper circles, and had been by turns author, actor, editor, elocutionist, translator, playwright, and magazinist. Without being very eminent in either of these capacities, he had the substratum of a fine education, which ought to have given more permanence, and solid results to his endeavors. During Ristori's season here he translated the Italian *libretti*, and the translations were very amusing specimens of unidiomatic English and idiomatic Italian. Of late years Mr. Pray had been a spiritualist, and was a firm believer that one of his recent plays was inspired by Shakespeare.

"Pity the Sorrows"

of the poor "interviewer," who is ordered by the city editor to interview such a person, and who has nothing to do but obey. "Interviewing" has grown into so distinct a department of the New York newspapers that the question, "Is he a good interviewer?" is one of the first that an enterprising managing editor asks before effecting an engagement with a new hand. The question is tantamount to asking Has he got cheek? Can he buttonhole a bashful man into confession, and keyhole a closeted party into self-betrayal? Can he refuse to be snubbed and slighted, and is he impervious to the cold shoulder? Is it impossible to "shake" him, and is he a stranger to the process of being bluffed off? Can he smile and smile beneath the sarcasm of the Sorosis, and murder reputations while he smiles? Can he wait like a menial in the halls and ante-chambers of rich men's houses, and endure to be browbeaten like a spaniel, for making his report one "stick" shorter than that of a rival paper? If he can do and suffer all this for the brilliant salary of fifteen dollars per week, he will take rank as an accomplished interviewer, and rise rapidly amongst newspapers whose meat and drink is sensation. All I ask is that you will pity his sorrows.

Cheap Lodgings for Girls.

A plan has been proposed by which poor girls may be benefited, and it remains to be seen whether the ladies who express so much sympathy for the "downtrodden and oppressed" of their sex will make an effort to put any of them at their ease. It is proposed for several ladies to club together and hire a house and fit it up so as to afford a lodging for a moderate number, and then to gather from the various workshops a sufficient number to make it worth while to initiate them at once into co-operative housekeeping. A variety of good practical suggestions have been offered, and this is one of the best.

Business.

This is not an attractive sub-head, I know; but then business is not an attractive thing. It was originally coupled with a curse, and if one is to believe all that business men say now-a-days, the curse has not been lifted from it yet. Business is very dull, they tell us. Even the approach of Christmas has not yet pinched it into lightness. But what are the crowds doing who every afternoon throng Broadway? Are they out for the mere pleasure of gadding? What are all these ladies and children about in the shops? Is there no purchasing going on? Very little. I am not an interviewer, but I dwell among them, and some of their ink is on my pen. Few preparations have yet been made for Christmas. The shop windows show no evidences of the window-dresser's taste. It looks as though we were going to have a commercially dull Christmas.

Reliable Help.

The Working Women's Protective Association announces that it has something new, and that something is that reliable help of various kinds is to be obtained at No. 420 Montgomery street, by paying a fee of one dollar. I think I could single out a half-dozen heads of families who would gladly pay one hundred times that amount for help that should really and truly prove reliable. The Biddy of the Period is the domestic incubus of the nineteenth century. If I were doorkeeper of Paradise I should hang up conspicuously the placard, "No Irish need apply," for I am sure no purgatorial purgings would ever make them worthy of recommendation.

ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At 7 o'clock last evening, a stable at Holmesburg, owned by Mary Fox, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $4000.

—All bills due for taxes of 1869 will have three per cent. added to them if not paid to-day or to-morrow.

—A man was the bearer of a letter containing a bribe to one of the Grand Jurors of the United States Court yesterday. The man was arrested, but released upon the promise that he would appear and testify against the party who sent him.

—Last evening a committee from St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, visited the residence of his Honor Mayor Fox, and presented him with resolutions, handsomely engrossed, adopted by the Commandery. Mr. John Thornley presented the gift, and Mayor Fox received it.

—The committee of Councils appointed to inquire into the report that the leases of the Girard coal lands could have been made upon more favorable terms for the city, held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Barlow in the chair.

Mr. Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of the Girard Estates, with his office in Philadelphia, went into an explanation of the manner in which the leases have been from time to time made, and gave the rates paid by the lessees, which are the same as set forth in the ordinance approved by councils and signed by the Mayor.

The committee adjourned to meet at a future day, the clerks in the meantime to subpœna certain newspaper editors as witnesses.

—An adjourned meeting of the Ingrain Carpet Weavers was held yesterday, at Front and Master streets, William Caskey presiding, and James McConemy acting as Secretary. Reports from a number of shops were received, showing that the weavers were joining in the strike.

—Cornelius Sweeney was charged before Alderman Kerr yesterday with the embezzlement of $4000, the property of the Weccacoe Building Association, of which he was Treasurer. Defendant waived a hearing, and entered bail for his appearance at Court.

—A young man in the employ of N. O. Cronthamel, cigar manufacturer, No. 1528 Germantown avenue, was charged before Alderman Beitler yesterday, with fraudulent embezzlement of funds of his employer. He was employed to sell cigars; sold a great many, received the money for them, and returned them as sold on credit to different parties. Mr. Cronthamel, trying to collect the various sums so charged, found that the parties had already paid the young man. Several parties to whom he represented he had sold cigars could not be found. The prisoner was held for trial; bail demanded, $700.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122.

—Seven inches of snow fell at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on Sunday night.

—James W. Marshall, of New Jersey, has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a large number of post office changes in this State.

—Speaker Blaine does not think an early resumption of specie payments practicable or profitable.

—The Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad, Maine, has been purchased by the European and North American Company.

—Yesterday a bill was introduced in the South Carolina House of Assembly, to pay the principal and interest on bonds and stocks in gold.

—A resolution favoring the recognition of Cuba, offered in the South Carolina House of Assembly, yesterday, is to be discussed to-morrow.

—Another accident has occurred on the Erie Railroad, at Mast Hope. Through the carelessness of an engineer and conductor, one freight train ran into another, smashing up twenty cars. Luckily no one was hurt.

—Mr. Burlingame states that his conduct as Ambassador from China has received the entire approval of the Government of that country. His mission will last two years, and he anticipates brilliant results from it for China.

—On and after the 1st of January next, the postal rates on letters for France will be ten cents per half ounce; newspapers, two cents; and book packages and samples of merchandise four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; in each case prepaid.

—A suit has been commenced at Rochester, by the Attorney-General of New York, to determine who were the legally-elected directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, in August last. This is another complication in the Erie Railroad muddle.

—Latest advices regarding the condition of Mr. Richardson, shot in the New York *Tribune* office on Thursday, are to the effect that, although the crisis has not yet passed, the symptoms are favorable, and his friends have more hopes than ever for his recovery.

Foreign Affairs.

—Paris continues perfectly quiet.

—Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, is out in a pastoral denouncing Fenianism.

—The Captain-General of Cuba denies that there is any truth in the report that a Spanish fleet is coming to New York.

FRANCE.

Important Speech of the Emperor—Reforms Promised.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—At the opening of the Corps Legislatif, the news of which has previously been sent by telegraph, the Emperor delivered a speech from the throne. It was hoped the Empress might return in time to take part in the ceremonies, but she has not yet reached Paris. The Emperor said:—

"It is not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France. For months past society seemed menaced by subversive passions, and freedom compromised by excesses of the press and public assemblies; but common sense has already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which after all have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage. But this uncertainty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be known. France wants liberty with order, and order I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all and those who would grant nothing a glorious course may be chosen."

The Emperor then referred to the Senatus Consultum of September last, which he said he had proposed with the purpose of inaugurating a new era of conciliation and progress. He proceeded to enunciate the municipal reforms to be made. He pronounced the situation of the country satisfactory, and declared that the more he was ready, however, to grant reforms, the more decided he was to maintain the principles of the constitution. The relations of France with foreign powers were friendly.

The Emperor continued:—"We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The New World suppresses slavery, Russia frees her serfs, England renders justice to Ireland, bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes, and the progress of science draws nations nearer to each other. While America unites the Atlantic and Pacific, everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by electric wires all nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Empress is not present to-day, because I desired her to testify the sympathy of France with the wonderful genius and perseverance of a Frenchman."

The Emperor concludes:—"Messieurs, you resume your labors after an unusual interruption of the session. I hope the bodies of the State will apply loyalty to the modifications lately made in the Constitution. There is to be a more direct participation of the nation in its own affairs. This will be a new force for the empire. France can support free institutions which honor civilized nations."

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Times* says:—"Whatever divergence of opinion may weaken the opposition in the Corps Legislatif, they should work together to overthrow men who have brought the Government into discredit. There should be no compromise with passive instruments of personal rule. Possibly the present Ministers may still be at the head, but the Emperor is accustomed to look upon his power as built on odds of a hundred to one. For many years the opposition was composed of only four others besides Favre. In the face of one hundred and sixteen opposition votes the Emperor's position is already untenable."

PARIS, Nov. 29—Evening.—Large crowds were collected around the hall of the Corps Legislatif to-day, but no disturbance occurred. Within the Chamber the scene was one of great interest. Henri Rochefort was not present, and his name, when called, was received with hisses.

The Emperor's address was listened to with the deepest attention, and was frequently applauded. At that point where the Emperor declared he would answer for the preservation of order the applause became enthusiastic. The official journals this evening praise the speech, while the opposition press complain that the Emperor does not promise reforms which France needs.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 04	MOON RISES	3 25
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	12 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov.	4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	17
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	20
Pereire	Brest	New York	Nov.	20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York, via Bos.	Nov.	20
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Nov.	20
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov.	20

FOR EUROPE.

City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	30
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	1
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	1
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec.	1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	2
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec.	2
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec.	14
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec.	2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec.	2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec.	2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec.	4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec.	4
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec.	4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Trinidad, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk, A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr John Wetherill, Green, Baltimore, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Brandywine Light, saw brig MAY, from Newcastle, Eng.; at the Breakwater, barque Bessie Rogers, from Dublin, in ballast, and brig John Obrystal, from Turk's Island.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston.

BELOW.

Mr. W. J. Bennett, pilot, reports having seen two foreign barques and a herm. brig, names unknown, and brig Hunter, from Sombrero, all outside of the Capes, beating in, on Sunday afternoon.

WENT TO SEA.

Barques Era, for Antwerp; Black Brothers, for Bremen; Lochac, for Dublin; brigs Alice Lea, for Lisbon; Roanoke, for Laguayra; and schr James M. Flanagan, for Cardenas, went to sea on Sunday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 30.—Three boats left here this morning, as follows:—

James Harvey, with lumber to Taylor & Bettis.
Lydia Ann, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Maggie, with wood, for Manayunk.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 29.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

W. T. Blessing, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Luan, with rags, for Wilmington.
Joe, with rags, for Wilmington.
E. T. Price, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to night eastward:—

A. J. Taylor; D. W. C. Fox; J. H. Davis; Chard; Martha Lamb; W. & J. Thompson; Jane Elliott; A. G. Myrick; and C. Downer, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 30.—The barges Charles Upton and Indianola, with coal, left last night for New York.

L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Almira, Gross, hence, at Flushing 17th inst.
Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship Norman, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, sailed from New Orleans 27th inst. for New York—not for Philadelphia.
Barque Bertha, Hansen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 17th inst.
Barque Tuisko, Beelegaard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, at Messina 6th inst., from Catania.
Barque Theone, Hillmers, hence, at Helvoet 16th inst.
Barque Abraham Skelle, Gregerson, hence, at Antwerp 17th inst.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, hence, at Bremerhaven 14th inst.
Barque India, Lepschinsky, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th inst.
Barque Johann Martin, Benitz, from London for Philadelphia, was in the Downs 15th inst.
Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, at Sagua 14th inst. for Philadelphia in 4 days.
Brig Adelia Thurlow, Gallison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, 13 days from Sagua, at New York 28th inst.
Schr E. R. Shaw, Shaw, hence for Boston, at New York 26th inst.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst. On the 17th inst., during a SE. gale, went ashore one mile S. of Squan Inlet, where she remained until 27th. She leaks badly, and is now full of water. Was got off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., and towed to New York by their steamers Philip and Lackawanna.
Schr Ida della Torre, Davis, hence at Providence 27th inst.
Schr Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, and R. M. Gordon, Gordon, from Philadelphia for Rockland, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, hence, at Newport A. M. 27th inst.
Schrs Morning Star, for Philadelphia, and J. Diverty, for Trenton, sailed from New London 27th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 17, Read, hence at Bridgeport 26th inst.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst., for Philadelphia, with 60 tons of iron, 65,000 feet lumber, and 95,000 shingles.
Schrs C. P. Binns, Higby, and A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at Richmond 27th inst.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Wolf Rock, off the Land's End, English Channel, being now far advanced towards completion—

Notice is hereby given that, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, a Revolving Light, showing alternate flashes of red and white, at intervals of thirty seconds, will be exhibited therefrom, at an elevation of 110 feet above high water mark, on or about the 1st of January next.

Further particulars will be published in due course.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 17, 1869.

The spar previously reported existing as an obstruction between Beaver Tail and Brenton's Reef was removed 26th inst. by U. S. revenue cutter Moccasin. It proved to be the mast of the schr Orator, of Newport, run down and sunk a year ago last September, with a cargo of coal, by an unknown vessel. Half the hull lengthwise and nearly all the rigging came up with the spar and were towed into Newport.

FOR THE LADIES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

Party and Evening Dresses

Made and Trimmed from French and English Fashion Plates.

Fancy Costumes

FOR MASQUERADES, BALLS, ETC.,

Made to order in 48 hours' notice, at

MAXWELL'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PAPER PATTERN
AND
DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
SOUTHEAST CORNER [11 20 stath6t
CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH STS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

We are daily receiving from the present large Auction Sales in New York, Fine Foreign Woollens at less than one half their value.

Black Beavers at $2·50.
Black Beavers, very good, at $3·00.
Black Beavers, fine, at $3·50.
Black Beavers, finer, at $4·00.
Black Beavers, much finer, at $4·50.
Black Beavers, very fine, at $5·00.
Black Beavers, finest, at $5·50.

Chinchillas, Blue Beavers, Caracullas, Astrachans, Waterproofs, Velveteens, Etc.

50 pieces All-wool Cassimeres at		85c.
50	" " "	90c.
50	" " "	95c.
150	" " "	$1·00.

Plaid Cassimeres, Meltons, Fur Beavers, and all the novelties for Gentlemen's Wear.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5thuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Valette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
8 17thsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,736 34	
On Fire Risks	161,965 96	
		$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 02
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64

Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	209,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	103,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,288	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,800 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,200 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500	Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00	
	Cost, $1,215,622 37.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740 30
	Cash in Bank	$168,315 88
	Cash in Drawer	972 26
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,768 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Capital, $500,000. Charter Perpetual.

Assets $2,950,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,379 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS 1. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 15 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH TO THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

FRANCE, the land of revolutions, has enjoyed a new sensation in the remarkable speech delivered by the Emperor yesterday. The worst foes of Napoleon must at least concede that he is not a despot of the common order. While ruling with imperious sway, he constantly attempts to impose on the people the fiction that his guiding principle of action is a regard for their welfare, and that instead of being himself an enemy of freedom, he is the only true conservator and promoter of liberty. In view of his antecedents, he displays the very sublimity of audacity when he says:—"France wants liberty with order, and order I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty." He calmly ignores the cruel and treacherous nature of the scheme by which he gained imperial power, and complacently assumes that by its success he became so absolutely master of the situation that all the rights of the nation centred in himself, and that his own reluctant and enforced consent to an enlargement of popular and representative rights is an act of grace for which the whole body of Frenchmen should be grateful. Absurd as such pretensions would appear in any other country, they are partly explained by the fact that the fear of new tumults is so active among a large body of peace-loving citizens, that his declaration that he would answer for the preservation of order was greeted with protracted and enthusiastic applause. "Order" at any price seems to be the maxim of the business portion of the Parisians. Napoleon has satisfied them of his ability to maintain this, and as all other considerations are deemed of inferior or secondary importance, he is suffered to affix such limits as he deems proper upon the undying aspirations for liberty of the progressive spirits of the nation. And yet he seems fully conscious of the importance of conciliating the French Republicans. Pretending that no concessions can be justly demanded, he yet makes many, and studies to create the impression that he wishes to make all that are consistent with the maintenance of internal peace. His promised reforms extend not only to an improved parliamentary organization which will secure "a more direct participation of the nation in its own affairs," but to an extension of municipal freedom and of the number of officials elected by universal suffrage. Claiming the right to withhold everything, and positively assuring the timid trading classes that he will withhold enough to make a vigorous rebellion impossible, he still concedes varied and valuable additions to the political powers of the people, and establishes his claim to be, for the moment at least, the most liberal of despots, the most democratic of autocrats, and the most republican of imperialists. His real intention is to maintain all the powers he deems essential to the perpetuation of his dynasty at all hazards, but he has been forced to the conclusion that it was his true policy to make a surrender of all the governmental control which he could no longer safely withhold from its true owners, and he has transferred back to the people the rights of which he had previously robbed them in the most pretentious and imposing manner he could invent.

BEDFORD STREET.

YESTERDAY Judge Peirce, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the condition of Bedford street and the adjoining district, and recommended them to inquire into the nuisances that are maintained there, and to adopt some active measures for their abatement. Bedford street has been a standing subject with the newspapers for years, and its horrors have been dilated upon time and again, with but little effect, however, except to induce the charitable to contribute towards the support of the missionary who is engaged in the arduous task of endeavoring to Christianize the heathen who reside there, and to rescue some of the children from the vile dens where they are growing up to be vagabonds, paupers, thieves, and future pests to the community. No effort whatever has been made heretofore on the part of the authorities to abate the Bedford street nuisances, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Grand Jury will accept the Judge's instructions in a proper spirit, and do their duty unflinchingly.

It is an outrage on Christianity and civilization that such a reeking mass of corruption as Bedford street, with its filthy tenements and vile population, should be permitted to exist in a city like this without some earnest attempt at its reformation. It cannot be said that the iniquities of this section of the city are not known, for the Bedford street district is within a few steps of some of our most fashionable thoroughfares, and the newspapers have called the attention of the public to this plague spot repeatedly, and have urged upon the responsible authorities the necessity for taking some action with regard to it. Judge Peirce lately made a visit to the neighborhood himself and saw with his own eyes what there was to be seen. The result of this visit was the charge made yesterday to the Grand Jury, and it now remains with that body to make a prompt and decisive move in the way of reform.

THE region of the lower Mississippi is said to be the scene of increasing ill feeling between the whites and blacks. Several riots of recent occurrence are reported, but in the only one concerning which any details are furnished thirteen negroes were killed. As the death of any whites is not mentioned, it is more than probable that the whole affair was a simple slaughter of unoffending blacks. The only sure way for putting an end to this disgraceful state of affairs is for Mississippi to elect to-day and to-morrow the straight radical ticket.

THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE of New York State propose to hold a convention at Syracuse on the 22d of December, for the purpose of organizing for political purposes. If they will but take the trouble to glance at the election returns of this city and the States in which Temperance tickets were recently in the field, they will save themselves a great deal of tribulation and avert a serious blow from the true temperance cause.

THE WASHINGTON *National Intelligencer* has passed into the hands of Alexander Delmar, the famous perverter of statistics in the interest of Frank Blair's abortive revolution. "To what base uses we may return!"

WHAT SHALL WE PAY FOR COAL?

WITH a perfect knowledge that coal has, within the last ten days, declined about one dollar per ton in New York, we desire to ask the question, whether we shall pay a higher price than we are now paying, or do without coal altogether?

We are led to ask this question by the information we have from the coal regions, and the recent threatening letter of one John Siney, who acts for the Coal Miners' Union of Schuylkill county.

To those who are familiar with the coal interests of this State, what we are about to say will have no especial interest, for they are already conversant with most of the facts, but there are hundreds of thousands of people who are consumers of the "black diamonds" who are in comparative ignorance of the ways and means by which they are made to suffer. To these people we desire to say that as an individual Mr. John Siney is of very little consequence, but when we know him to be the head of an important and numerous association of coal miners, with powers absolute, we come to look upon him in a different light, and therefore attach considerable importance to what Mr. Siney may say in regard to the mining of coal and the action of the miners. But first let us state the powers of this man in his representative capacity. We have said that his will was absolute. So it is. If he thinks the men of a certain mine are not getting as much pay as they should, he not only stops the work at THAT mine, but proceeds throughout the coal region and stops *all*, until the difficulties in the "troublesome" mine are adjusted to his satisfaction. This is bad enough, but he didn't end here, but once a month, generally on the 25th, Mr. Siney visits the coal market in this or other cities, has a pow-wow with the coal dealers, returns home, and fixes the prices to be paid to the miners for the coming month; and, if the operators don't like Mr. Siney's schedule, why they must cease operations until such times as Mr. Siney chooses to let them go on. Nor does he stop here. No, but he indulges in another little pleasantry—one which the public is most deeply interested in—and that is of "bulling" the market, by telling the operators that unless they hold their coal at a certain price, that he (the miners) will quit producing coal altogether, and thus run up prices by creating a dearth of the article. But these results cannot always be accomplished in a moment, and of this fact the "Head Centre" is evidently aware, for as early as the 22d inst. he writes to the Pottsville *Journal* the following "feeler:"—

"As I on all occasions went to Philadelphia to ascertain the price of coal during the month, so as to be able to average the wages with the operators on the 25th as usual. But it appears that that mode of fixing wages does not suit the operators, for they shut up all source of information from me, and I had to come home as I went; for all the coal dealers below that I had implicit confidence in refused to give me the least information, on the ground that in your paper the private figures I received one month since happened to be published without my knowledge or consent. I cannot blame the dealers below, but take this opportunity to thank them for the obliging and respectful manner in which they have always treated me. It is only proper that the responsibility should rest with the operators; they were the cause of having said figures published, and let them hold their peace forever about dissatisfied miners. The operators agreed to pay the miners a certain percentage, and after a short time they endeavor to close up all means of access by which that percentage can be got at. Now what is to be done next? A strike is unavoidable under the present state of affairs, and I know not how to avert it. If the operators are determined to force it, let it come.

"Very respectfully, ——— ———."

Now this is certainly a very polite and handsome note from Mr. Siney, and to those who do not understand the practical workings of the "machine," looks as though the miners were being very badly treated by those who should be above any such action. We happen to know that the case is somewhat exaggerated by Mr. S., but the following note, which appears in the same paper, from a gentleman whom we understand to be perfectly reliable, throws quite a different aspect upon the subject:—

"The communication of Mr. John Siney in this morning's Daily looks as if he meant to *precipitate* a strike on the 1st inst. To my certain knowledge Mr. Siney was on Walnut street on Saturday, (20th), *four days ahead of time*, and without our committee man, *according to agreement*, engineering prices, and he obtained letters from three prominent houses that I know of, and perhaps more. If the figures so obtained don't meet his ideas of what they should be, let him say so honestly and not try to shift the issue. If he means 'strike,' on account of the *low averages* he got, let him say so. The operators are willing to abide by all their agreements *to the letter*. No more, no less. I don't like anonymous communications, and if Mr. Siney wants my name he can have it by calling upon you."

The fact that coal is on the decline is, perhaps, better known to Siney than to most people, and from the above we feel as though the "Head Centre" was inclined to prevaricate slightly. In fact, we know that at the bottom of all lies the fact that, unless the miners do strike, coal must come down to something like a reasonable price. We are among those who like to see men paid a fair price for their labor, and, if necessary, in protecting themselves in their efforts, but when men seek to make a right by doing a wrong, we are opposed to it unequivocally. In other words, we look upon it that the miner after having entered into a compact which in reality robs the coal consuming public, and finding that it was successful, have become more grasping, dictatorial, and avaricious than ever, and to accomplish their ends threaten a "strike," which is but another word for lawlessness of every kind and character, from petty larceny to murder. There is no disguising this fact; the coal regions have seen it frequently before, and will see it again if something is not done to prevent it.

We are inclined to believe that this little amusement of the coal miners can be stopped, or at least curtailed a trifle, and it certainly ought to be done, and that right speedily. Perhaps a small dose of coolie labor would assist the patient. Coolies have been found to work well in the mines of California and the different Territories, and we see no good reason why they should not work equally as well in the coal mines of Schuylkill and the adjoining coal-producing counties. It is worth a trial, and the strong arm of the military might be invoked to prevent these men who Mr. Siney represents from doing the damage which they threaten, should the undertaking be tried. It would soon settle the vexing question as to what we shall pay for coal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.	Business Suits. Chesterfields.....$12 50
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.	Pants..... 5 00
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 22, 25, 28, 35.	Vests..... 2 50
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.	Whole suit..... 20 00
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25.	And all grades from $20 to 60.
Child's Overcoats from $4 50 to 25.	Handsome Dress Suits. All black.....$25 to 65
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 20.	Fine Tricot..... 33 to 45
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.	Swallow-Tail Dress Coats. Black Cloth.....$16 to 40
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.	Blue Cloth..... 25 to 35
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 36.	Boys' Jacket..... 4 50
	Boys' Pants..... 3 50
	Whole suit.....$8 00
	And all grades up to $20
	Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
	Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 26]

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DeCORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 30tf

☞ A REUNION MEETING OF THE PRESbyterians of Philadelphia will be held in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. 11 30 3t*

☞ PROFESSOR BLOT will commence a Course of LECTURES ON COOKERY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M., in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $1.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1869.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of THREE PER CENT. will be added to all City Taxes unpaid after December 1.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
11 29 2t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, will close THIS EVENING, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock. Many beautiful articles remain to be sold, all of which it is desired to close, and bargains may be expected. 11 29 2t

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students separately instructed, and received at any time.
Send for Circular. 11 30 6t

☞ H. C. BLAIR'S SONS,

APOTHECARIES,

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

have established a Branch Store at the S. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will dispense Pure Drugs, and physicians can rely on getting the best of everything. 11 17 thstu6tdp

☞ BEFORE PURCHASING CALL AND see the Parham New Family Sewing Machine, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1t

WANTED.—EVERY ONE TO CALL AND see the Parham Family Sewing Machine, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1t

Reduction! Reduction!

700 KEGS

White Almeria Grapes,

In Large Clusters,

ONLY

40 CENTS PER POUND.

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No. 115 South THIRD Street,

1t4p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of

American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.

A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuth10trp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—DO not fail to hear the Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL on the above subject at the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, on the following evenings:—
MONDAY EVENING, December 6.
TUESDAY " " 7.
MONDAY " " 13.
TUESDAY " " 14.
Commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.
Tickets for the Course (four lectures), One Dollar. Single Lecture, Fifty cents.
Tickets for sale by J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., Booksellers, No. 606 ARCH Street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 11 29tuth3t

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1429 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 3m

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

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IMMENSE PREPARATION OF WINTER BUSINESS.
DETERMINED TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
WE CAN FIT ALL SIZES AND ALL SHAPES.
GOOD CLOTHES FOR GOOD MEN.
EXCELLENT CLOTHES FOR EXCELLENT BOYS.
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Clothes to study in,
Clothes to go to school in,
Clothes to go to Church in,
Clothes to go to weddings in,
Clothes to stay at home in,
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Great Brown Hall,

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Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

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9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

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NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
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Handsome New Residence,

With all modern improvements; finished throughout in superior manner. Immediate possession. Terms easy.
Apply to SAMUEL D. ADAMS,
11 30 3t No. 3 DOCK Street.

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DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

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ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.

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N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date. MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

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DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, ETC.

QUIETLY.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Are selling their Entire Stock, including a fine display of DRESS GOODS, at the very

LOWEST REDUCED PRICES

Of the day. The assortment is large, fresh, and attractive.

MOURNING GOODS.
Black Poplins
Black Merinoes,
Black Epinglines.
Black Ottomans,
Black Alpacas,
English Crapes,
English Crape Veils,
Black Kid Gloves,
Crape Collars, Etc. Etc.

Embroidered Piano Covers.
Embroidered Cabinet Organ,
Embroidered Melodeon,
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Embossed Covers.

Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Etc.
Roman Scarfs,
Best Kid Gloves,
Linen Collars, Cuffs,
Lace Collars
Handkerchiefs
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Blankets, Quilts, Etc.
Best Blankets,
Fine Quilts,
Low-priced Quilts,
Woollen Coverlets, Etc.

Linens, Flannels, Etc.
Damasks,
Napkins,
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LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
French Astrachans,
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Chinchillas,
Moscow Beavers,
Black Velveteens,
Black Silk Velvets,
Fancy Cloakings,
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Of materials, made in the most elegant and fashionable manner, at prices to command attention.

1000 Shawls.
Gay Woollen Shawls,
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Long Broche Shawls,
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Fine Imported Zephyr,
Friendly Shawls.

DRESS GOODS.
Silk Poplins,
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Fine Serges.

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Garibaldis,
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!

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MARVIN & CO.,

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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
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WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 31

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS,

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ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,

Pocket-Knives and Scissors.

BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD

INKSTANDS

in great variety.
CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.
MASON & CO.,
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ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15[tu5] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

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ARE OPENING

European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 29 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
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Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

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USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

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ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY WRITING-CASES,
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CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
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ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

OBITUARY.

Giulia Grisi.

The death of this celebrated lyric artist at Berlin is reported by cable. She was born in Milan, Italy, on the 22d of May, 1812. Her father was an officer of engineers in the army of the first Napoleon. Her family, however, was of a decidedly musical turn, she being the niece of Grassini, an eminent singer, while an elder sister named Giuditta, who died young, achieved a high reputation on the Italian stage. She was educated in a convent at Girizia, and was induced to enter upon a musical career by the success of her sister, although her musical training had been very meagre, and her voice at the outset gave but little promise. Her untiring industry, quickness of apprehension, and ambition for operatic success rapidly developed her powers, and when she made her *debut* in Bologna, at the age of seventeen, in a contralto part, she created an extremely favorable impression. She subsequently appeared at Florence, and in 1832, on the first representation of Bellini's *Norma*, in Milan, achieved a marked success as "Adelgisa," sharing with Pasta, who personated "Norma," the honors of the event.

She had, previous to this occasion, entered into a contract with an *impressario* of Florence to serve a six years' engagement at a very moderate salary. The great success achieved by her in Milan induced her to believe that she could command a higher compensation elsewhere, and to prevent a compliance with her obligations she left Italy in a secret and unceremonious manner, hotly pursued. She barely escaped falling into the hands of the Florentine's emissaries, crossed the frontier into France, and, arriving in Paris, secured a position as prima donna of the Italian opera, through the influence of Rossini. Her first Parisian season was one of almost unexampled brilliancy, and successful beyond her expectations. In 1834 she appeared in London as "Ninetta" in Rossini's *La Gazza Ladra*, achieving a success quite equal to her Parisian triumph. Every part which she attempted witnessed a fresh triumph and contributed to her reputation, so that she soon achieved a position second to none of her contemporaries. Among her greatest early triumphs were her personations of the parts of "the Queen" in Rossini's *Semiramide*, and "Donna Anna" in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. But her grandest success was reserved for the *role* of "Norma," with which she became so completely identified that nearly all of her successors in the *role* have borrowed to a considerable extent both her expression and action. By her magnificent personation of this part, she earned the lasting soubriquet of *La Diva*, which has in later years been bestowed upon Adelina Patti. In *Semiramide*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and the part of "Elvira" in Bellini's *Puritani*, which was written expressly for her, she displayed dramatic capacities almost on a par with her wonderful vocal powers, while in the buffo parts of *The Barber of Seville*, *Don Pasquale*, and *La Cenerentola*, she was almost as successful as in her great tragic *roles*.

In August, 1854, she visited the United States in company with Signor Mario, appearing with great success in the principal cities of the Union; but her stay was a short one, and in the early part of 1855 she returned to Europe. The principal scenes of her triumphs were Paris and London. In the latter city she appeared regularly every season, with the exception of that of 1842, singing at Her Majesty's Theatre until 1846, when she transferred her services to Covent Garden, taking a formal farewell of the stage there in 1861. For several years she did not sing in public, except on one or two special occasions; but in 1865, and again in 1866, she sang brief engagements in London, returning, in the latter year, to Her Majesty's Theatre, the scene of her early triumphs.

In 1836, Madame Grisi was married to a French gentleman, M. de Melcy; but the marriage proved to be an unhappy one, and for some years previous to her death she lived with Signor Mario, the celebrated tenor singer, to whom it is said she was also married, and by whom she had four children, three of them still living.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Saucy Housemaid" at the Chesnut.

Le Malade Imaginaire was the last of Moliere's works. He was in very feeble health when he completed it, but, in spite of the solicitations of his wife, his physicians, and his friends, he insisted on playing the leading *role* in order to ensure the success of the comedy. On the third representation he was scarcely able to go through with his task, and before the performance concluded he was seized with an apoplectic fit, from which he died the next day. This piece, therefore, is the crowning effort of the great comic genius who maintains his place on the French stage, in spite of the lapse of time and the mutations of taste, with a surer hold than does Shakespeare on the boards of England and America, for Moliere is always appreciated and Shakespeare often is not. Racine, Corneille, and Voltaire, with their wailing tragedies written under the inspiration of a perverted taste for the classics, and weak as all mere imitations must be, never had a healthy life upon the stage. A great actress like Rachel might possibly give them a fictitious vitality by infusing into them some of her own magnetic energy; but when Rachel died French classic tragedy died with her, and the works of the writers mentioned have passed away from the theatre and are only interesting to students.

Moliere, on the contrary, studied human nature. His characters are drawn from the various phases of life by which he was surrounded, and in spite of some conventionalities his comedies are as bright to-day as when they were written; for human nature does not change essentially, and true wit and humor are always fresh and entertaining. A piece like *Le Malade Imaginaire* will appear forced and unnatural in some of its features to an English or American audience. It is more farcical in style and spirit than most of our regular comedies, but it should be remembered that it belongs to a different school of art, and that its incongruities are not greater in reality than those of our own standard comic pieces. Mr. Reade has followed his original with reasonable fidelity in the version of *Le Malade Imaginaire* produced last evening at the Chesnut under the absurd title of *The Saucy Housemaid*. In translating a masterpiece like this, the original title ought always to be retained, and in this instance the change is the less excusable, as the name adopted does not at all represent the character of the play. *The Saucy Housemaid*, however, is so brimful of real wit and humor, so vivacious and thoroughly entertaining, that we can afford to forgive minor sins of omission and commission. If well performed, this comedy cannot fail to keep an audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. It is to be regretted that the Chesnut street company fell very far short of doing justice to their subject last evening. The performance was exceedingly inartistic, scarcely any of the actors being perfect in their parts, and some of the most amusing situations were badly spoiled by the confusion that was caused by the insufficient rehearsal of the play. Mr. Jack mistook entirely the character of "Mons. Argan," the hypochondriac, and made him a raving maniac instead of a querulous, testy, and selfish old man. In the early scenes Mr. Jack was so violent that he completely exhausted himself, and he was as much too tame towards the conclusion as he was too furious in the beginning. Miss Keene's "Toinette" was more easy and natural than some of her personations, but she failed to represent the part with the vivacity that belongs to it, and it did not make the favorable impression that it should. Some of the other characters were tolerably well personated, but there were so many inequalities in the performance that it would be useless for us to undertake a detailed criticism of them.

The advertisements pro nised that this comedy should be placed upon the stage with new scenery. This promise was not kept; but it would have been a matter of less consequence if the scenery used had been appropriate. The apartment where the action is supposed to take place is in the house of a private citizen of the time of Louis XIV, and for this the gorgeous drawing-room scene that does duty on nearly every occasion at the Chesnut when an interior is to be represented, is palpably inappropriate.

It is by attention and good taste in matters of this kind that the reputation of a theatre like the Chesnut can be made quite as much as by good acting, and it is certainly worth while to take a little pains to have such a play as *The Saucy Housemaid* well mounted. This comedy is so amusing in itself that it afforded a good entertainment last evening, in spite of the defects of which we have spoken; and it is to be hoped that some care will be taken in the future to remedy the inequalities, and to bring the performance up to a reasonable standard of excellence.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *The Saucy Housemaid* will be performed this evening, to be followed by an amusing comedietta.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Enoch Arden* and the farce of *The Happiest Day of My Life* will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH Colley Cibber's comedy of *She Would and She Would Not* will be performed this evening, with the farce of *Betsey Baker*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of negro minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the *Chinese Giant*, the *Quarter Sessions*, and other comicalities will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will give one of his magical entertainments at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sixth lecture of this course will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, by Hon. Charles Sumner, who will discuss the "Question of Caste." On Friday Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., will lecture on "Clear Grit," and a most entertaining discourse may be expected.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will lecture on Monday evening next on "Circumstance," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give the second matinee of the season at the Academy of Music tomorrow, at 4 o'clock P. M. A fine programme of first-class music will be presented, and the entertainment will doubtless be of a most pleasant character.

MR. ADAM EVERLY.—This gentleman is now performing at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans. The *Picayune* of that city makes the following appreciative mention of him, which will be read with interest by his many friends in this city:—

"An actor who unites to talent the modest deportment of a cultivated gentleman commends himself to our respect and highest consideration. Such an actor is Mr. Adam Everly, of the Varieties Theatre. We have taken much pleasure in watching the development of this gentleman's ability, as opportunity served him, since his appearance on the Varieties boards. While we cannot pronounce him a brilliant actor, we can award to him the possession of qualities which will outwear mere brilliancy, to wit: a studious habit, a clear and appreciative judgment, industry, the faculty of giving to his idea of character intelligent interpretation and consistency, and the courage to resist the temptation to intrude egotistic liberties, which 'barren spectators,' in their ignorance, applaud as evidences of independent genius. With anything like generous encouragement, we are much mistaken if Mr. Everly does not leave an enviable reputation behind him, as the result of his New Orleans engagement."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE BEG to call your attention to the sale of Superior Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, to be held at T. Birch & Son's Store, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, also WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10 A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. This assortment is the finest ever offered in the city at public sale, and includes everything in the silversmith's department. The Tea and Coffee sets are all of the newest designs, and finished in the best manner. BRONZE and PARIAN China Goods—There will be an assortment of Bronze Eight-day Clocks and Figures, China Figures, Vases, Card Receivers, etc., sold, suitable for Holiday Presents.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.—The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme.* In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles purporting to belong to the same class that have ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have *lived down competition* and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of *Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.* But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by all druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

IT ASTOUNDS EVERYBODY that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, grey, or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless—yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known, in imparting rich shades of color to grey hair.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at No. 704 Chesnut street. Easy monthly instalments.

CELEBRATED PARHAM SEWING MACHINES, No. 704 Chesnut street.

TEMPLE OF FANCY.—One of the handsomest and most conspicuous buildings in Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, is the new and splendid edifice erected last year by the well-known importers of toys and fancy goods, Messrs. GEORGE DOLL & CO. The structure is located at Nos. 10 and 12 North Sixth street, as many of our readers are aware, and has a front of thirty-two feet on that street, and extends back to the depth of one hundred feet. It is four stories in height, and the entire front is of iron, beautifully finished, while the internal arrangements are perfect in every particular. The entire edifice is devoted to the business of the firm.

GEORGE DOLL & CO. are among the oldest importers of toys and fancy goods in this country. By enterprise and integrity in business transactions their trade so rapidly increased that it became imperatively necessary to have more extensive quarters in which to exhibit their elegant and varied stock of goods; hence the above-mentioned building was erected. On the second, third, and fourth floors the goods are sold at wholesale, and there are now exhibited there all kinds of toys, fancy goods, china ornaments, meerschaum pipes, ambers, canes mounted with gold, silver, and ivory, together with many novelties not found elsewhere, which will be sold at very myderate prices.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT ARE THE NEW STYLE ENGLISH PALMTOT OVERCOATS OF CARR'S FINISHED MELTON, MADE BY CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

MARSH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Prendiseus & Co.'s, No. 813 Market street.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ *The great pressure of the past three weeks* ☜
☞ *enables us to manufacture cheaper than* ☜
☞ *people have any idea of. We have an enor-* ☜
☞ *mous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because* ☜
☞ *of its superior finish and marvellously mode-* ☜
☞ *rate prices. Our counters are replenished* ☜
☞ *daily with*

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.

☞ *Come and see them.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On the evening of the 28th instant, WOODWARD DALE, youngest son of Charles O. and Margaretta D. Abbey, aged 20 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 117 S. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 1st prox., at 2 o'clock.

BEVENS.—On the morning of the 30th instant, GUSSIE F., daughter of Augustus F. and Martha M. Bevens, aged 19 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DAVIS.—On the 28th instant, JAMES MORROW, eldest son of Elisha W. and Josephine Davis, aged 20 years 5 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 703 N. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—At Greenville, Montgomery county, LEVI H. JOHNSON, aged 36 years, late of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Greenville, Montgomery county, Pa., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at New Goshenhopen Church.

KIRK.—On Sunday, the 28th instant, CLARIBEL, daughter of Samuel J. and Clara R. Kirk, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1130 Leopard street, on Wednesday afternoon, December 1, at 2 o'clock.

LAWSON.—On Monday morning, November 29, 1869, JOHN L., aged 14 years and 7 months, son of John L. and Rebecca S. Lawson.

MILLER.—On Saturday, November 27, 1869, GEORGE MILLER, of the firm of Miller & Herchhold, produce dealers, aged 60 years, formerly of Monroe county, Pa.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 121 Noble street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
24 thstarp R. S. EARLEY

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street

(Formerly Lang's.)

TRASK & WHITING

Will open on Monday, Nov. 29,

1000 DOZEN MATIER'S ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,

Subject to slight Manufacturer's imperfections.

These Goods will be offered at 17 CENTS, and are of equal value to Goods usually sold at 30 cents.

Also,

500 DOZEN DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK ALL-LINEN TABLE NAPKINS,

At $2·50 to $3·00 per dozen. These Goods are fully worth $4 and $5 per dozen, and persons in want of Napkins should not fail to see them.

Another bale of those

8-4 HALF-BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,

At 75 CENTS, usually sold at $1.

Also, a fresh lot of those

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS AT $1·12½.

A splendid assortment of

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,

Fresh from the Custom House, at $1·75 to $2·50.

5 CASES YARD WIDE ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS

At 46 and 50 CENTS, very much under regular prices.

A fresh invoice of

400 DOZEN EMPRESS KID GLOVES

In all the new shades and colors, at 87½ CENTS per pair. This brand of Gloves is well and favorably known in this city, and are equal in quality to any Glove sold for $1·25 elsewhere.

We also offer the best Glove imported for $1·62½, in every shade and color.

3 CASES CHENE POPLINS AT 20 CENTS,

Reduced from 31 cents.

100 dozen more of those extra long tops

BALBRIGGAN HOSE,

In all sizes, both bleached and brown.

A full line of Gents' Hosiery in Cotton, Woollen, and Merino.

Gents' Merino Undergarments, all grades.

Purchasers will please bear in mind that in buying Goods of our House they are only paying a small profit over manufacturers' prices. Only one profit between manufacturer and consumer.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

TRASK & WHITING

Nos. 39 and 41 N. EIGHTH St.,

11 27 wsm3t rp PHILADELPHIA.

PIM BROTHERS & CO.

FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL COLORS.

Also, every variety of

Plain and Plaid Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Reps, Velours, Etc.

NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

MAMMOTH SALE.

Four Hundred Thousand ($400,000) Dollars' Worth

WINTER CLOTHING

At Such Prices as shall insure an

IMMEDIATE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 1, 1869,

At Half-past 7 o'clock, there will be commenced AT THE

GREAT OAK HALL } BUILDINGS, Sixth and Market Streets

A GRAND CLOTHING SALE,

To be in every respect a Duplicate of the

Great Executor's Sale held there one year ago,

At which the People well Remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting, to the present time, for Fall Trade, to about

$400,000·00,

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments, of every description, made up with the utmost care, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

WE OFFER, THEN, OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Prices as Low as those prevailing at the

GREAT SALE

Last Fall, bringing some Prices far below the Cost of Manufacturing.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We have the Largest and Best Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

Sale Commences Wednesday, December 1.

Store will be opened early, and closed late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be unsupplied, if any Reasonable Accommodation of Prices will induce him to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE.—Our Stock is already arranged, and those who desire to anticipate the sale, are at liberty to call on and after Saturday, November 27.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

11 9 1mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPORTANT

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT

T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,

Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month. Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

11 27 stuth3trp WM. T. HOPKINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 23 3m5p

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.

Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.

Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.

The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 rp

BUY THE BEST QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT AND WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

11 73

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$ 2 2.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Closing out Retail Stock at a GREAT SACRIFICE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,

11 27 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 tf

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE AND FREE TRADE.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the first things to be attempted in the French Legislature, during the session now commenced, is the repeal of the free-trade treaty between France and England, negotiated between Louis Napoleon and Mr. Cobden nine years ago. The ratification of this treaty was the personal act of the Emperor. Its repeal, if the attempt to set it aside be successful, will be the fruit of parliamentary government; yet it would be easy to show that in this case the Emperor was wiser than his Parliament will be if they undo his work. There is an agitation going on in England as well as in France for the abolition of the treaty and the reimposition of protective duties, and there is this absurd peculiarity about this agitation—the treaty has more than doubled the commerce between the two countries, but its foes in each country declare that it has been the cause of all the distress from which both countries are suffering. The English protectionists say the treaty has given undue advantages to the French; the French protectionists say it has enriched the English at the expense of the French. It is difficult to believe that both of these accusations can be true. That a commercial treaty should ruin the commerce of two countries, and still should have increased and stimulated the commerce of both, is clearly an absurdity. It would be possible to understand how a treaty might benefit one country at the expense of another, or how it could mutually benefit both countries; but how it could, at the same time, benefit both and ruin both, is certainly a mystery. Since the treaty came into operation English exports to France have increased to twenty-three millions sterling, which is clearly a gain to England, and French exports to England have increased thirty-three millions, which is clearly a gain to France. In 1860 the English ladies bought three millions' worth of French silks; in 1867 they bought ten millions' worth. The increase was clearly a gain to the French silkmakers; and to whom was it a loss? "To the English silkmakers," it will be replied; but if an English lady can buy a French silk of a more elegant style and of a better quality than an English one, at a low price, it is not reasonable that she should be required to pay fifty per cent. more for her silk in order to make it possible for an English manufacturer to force his inferior fabrics on the market. There are some industries which are depressed in France—chiefly those of the cotton trade—and it is from these that the cry for the repeal of the treaty comes; but it is also true that there exists in France a widespread and deep-rooted prejudice in favor of protection on general principles, and there is danger that when the Corps Legislatif is permitted to decide the question which Louis Napoleon decided arbitrarily and without consultation with the Legislature, it will so far yield to clamor and to prejudice as to return to the protective system. The International Exhibition of 1855 convinced the Emperor that French industry was very skilful, and that there was no necessity for protecting it by prohibition or protective duties. In the following year, consequently, he introduced a bill in the Legislature to repeal the prohibitory duties, but this raised such a storm in the Chamber that the bill was withdrawn, and the Emperor promised not to remove prohibitions until the lapse of five years. In 1860, this period had expired, and what was very much like a conspiracy was then entered into between the Emperor, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and M. Chevalier for the secret negotiation of a free-trade treaty between France and England. M. Chevalier, instructed by the Emperor, called upon Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and without difficulty agreed with him on the basis of the treaty. He then saw Mr. Cobden, and agreed to meet him in Paris, but to travel thither separately, in order, as M. Chevalier himself states, "not to give warning to the protectionists, who, if they had suspected what we were about, would have risen in arms, and made it impossible for the Government to accomplish so necessary a reform." The Emperor received Mr. Cobden secretly, told him that he adhered to the project for the treaty, but recommended him to divulge the matter to no one for some weeks. The Minister of Finance and the Director-General of Customs were not let into the secret. The business of the negotiation was all carried on between M. Rouher, at that time Minister of Commerce, and Mr. Cobden; and, in order to keep the matter from leaking out through the treachery of clerks, M. Rouher's notes were copied by his wife, and Mr. Cobden's by the wife of M. Chevalier. All being arranged, the Emperor disclosed the business to his council; "the protectionist notabilities, being warned, hastened to Paris; the Emperor and M. Rouher were besieged; but nothing shook the resolution of the Government, and the treaty was signed." In England the treaty was welcomed gladly; in France the protectionists denounced it with bitter anger, and have ever since treasured up a resolution to revenge themselves when possible. With the substitution of parliamentary for personal government their opportunity has now arrived, and they are eager to improve it. But so beneficial has the operation of the treaty proved to the general interests of the empire that there will be an intelligent and spirited opposition to its repeal, and the French protectionists will be required to show how it is possible that a treaty which has given an impetus to the commerce of France such as it never before experienced can be deemed hostile to the interests of the country.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION.

From the N. Y. Albion.

A despatch from Ottawa seeks to throw discredit on the assertion made by us last week, that the feeling in the Dominion is in favor of reciprocity with the United States, but, failing this, that there is a party ready to advocate the adoption of a protective policy discriminating in favor of Canadian products and against those of the United States. The despatch asserts that "there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Dominion Government had threatened retaliatory measures if the present restriction on commercial intercourse was continued by the United States." The Washington despatch in question, which we quoted, did not contain the words "threatened" or "retaliation," but the facts are nevertheless as we stated them.

A few extracts from Canadian authorities will place the matter beyond a doubt. In the Budget speech of Mr. Rose, the Finance Minister of the Dominion, on the 7th of May last, the following passage occurs:—"We may now fairly say to our neighbors (the United States) that this state of things has gone on for three or four years, but you must understand that it cannot continue. The time may soon come when we may require to have a national policy of our own; when the exceptional interests to which I have alluded, and which are now suffering with special severity, will have to be considered in this House. But I do not think that the time to do this is when we may be on the eve of opening up negotiations on the whole question." These remarks were made in depreciation of the attempts by members of the House to impose duties on American products. Again, as regards the fisheries, a return has just been published by the Dominion Government, in reply to an address of the House of Commons—and which is to be laid before that body in February next—containing reports of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which embody several strong declarations as to the temporary character of the fishery license system, and urge the Government to yield to the prayers of the Nova Scotia fishing interests by abandoning the license system, and thus excluding American fishermen from their waters. The Privy Council of Canada fully endorsed the Minister's views, saying that the license system "was adopted on the distinct understanding that, unless some satisfactory arrangement between the two countries be made during the course of the year, this privilege will cease, and all concessions made in the treaty of 1854 will be liable to be withdrawn." And they continue:—"The Privy Council cannot refrain from respectfully impressing upon his Excellency (the Governor-General) the urgency of communicating without further delay to the American Government the course to be decided on, as they feel, should this not be done, advantage may be taken to continue the present system for still another year.

"Already has decisive action been deferred, in the hope that certain indications of a returning disposition towards renewed commercial intercourse, which were perceptible in the United States, would lead to proposals obviating the necessity for any special policy on the fisheries question. These, however, have not as yet led to anything definite, and the subject being in this instance more urgent than when two years ago it was pressed on the decision of the Canadian Government by Secretary Cardwell (the British Colonial Secretary), it is of the highest importance that no further time should be lost." The entire pamphlet, in fact, is full of expressions of a similar character, including the following from Mr. Mitchell, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:—"Under all of these circumstances it is respectfully but earnestly submitted whether the system of licensing United States fishing vessels, avowedly a provisional one, and implying no principle, should now be absolutely discontinued, and that it shall, in the future, give place to a definite policy of exclusion, agreeable to colonial interests and consistent with national dignity and rights."

We give these extracts not only to strengthen our original statements, but to show American readers what the real sentiment of a faction in Canada is regarding the renewal of reciprocal relations. Nor can any fair-minded person, we think, take exception to the views thus expressed. While the Canadians would rejoice at the passage of a liberal treaty of reciprocity, they are not all disposed to prolong indefinitely the present arrangement under which the Americans reap all the solid advantages while certain Canadian industries suffer severely. Thus the Canadians are quite willing to cede certain fishery-rights to the Americans if the latter will meet them half way and grant certain privileges in return. Again, they are not unwilling to admit into their territory American products free of charge, if the United States Government will grant them a similar privilege and not place a prohibitory duty on Canadian coal, potatoes, and other produce. But if the latter are determined not to grant these concessions, but to keep up the present discrimination against Canadian goods, the Dominion government may possibly, although we think otherwise, be compelled, by the force of public opinion, to adopt a similar policy by retracting the fishery license and imposing duties on American breadstuffs and other products. Whether this is termed retaliation or not, it is certainly very natural that the Canadians should be unwilling to oppress their own industries simply to aid those of the United States without receiving anything in return for the concession. We trust that Congress and the people of the United States will view this subject in the light of justice, and be willing to arrange the commercial relations of the two countries on such equitable grounds of reciprocity as will tend to their mutual benefit and make them not so much rivals as colaborers in the great work of civilizing the yet unoccupied portions of this great continent.

CUBA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The administration begins to wake up, evidently, to the necessity of applying the Monroe doctrine to the case of Cuba, and that not in the cramped and narrow meaning which has been given to it lately by the red-tape diplomacy of the State Department, but in accordance with the interpretation of the people. Public sentiment, which must always prevail in the end under our form of government, begins to tell at last upon the timid and excessively conservative Secretary of State. The seizure and "libelling" of the Spanish gunboats and the issue the Government is prepared to raise against them, as a last resort, of these vessels being intended to make war on a "people or colony" with which the United States are at peace, show the broad ground the administration will take in case of necessity. The President, no doubt, has taken an active interest in this new movement and new phase that is about to be given to international law by America, though the question belongs especially to the State Department in its administrative capacity. It is proper to conclude, therefore, that Mr. Fish is preparing to move from his old and unsafe moorings and to set sail with the popular breeze. We recommend him to "crack on" with all sail set, for he has a ship equal to any storm, plenty of sea room and no danger.

The Monroe doctrine was not an abstraction at the time it was promulgated. It was based on great and broad principles of national policy, and the Government in those early days, when not a fifth as powerful as now, was ready to maintain it at the mouth of cannon or by the sword. The policy proclaimed by that doctrine was that there should be no more colonization or conquests on American soil by the nations and monarchical powers of Europe, and was intended to prevent at that particular time the threatened reconquest of the Spanish American republics by Spain and her allies. While this was its special application there was a broader and more comprehensive one which looked to the protection and extension of republican institutions over all the countries of America. It meant that whenever a favorable opportunity arrived the United States would use its influence or power to enlarge the area of republican government and to exclude European domination in this hemisphere. Since the Monroe doctrine was established as a fundamental principle of American policy, there have been occasions when it was not strictly enforced. The invasion of Mexico and setting up a European monarchy there by the French was a clear violation of this doctrine and policy; but the United States had a gigantic civil war on hand at the time and could not act as promptly as it would have done otherwise. Still this doctrine was applied, and the French had to leave and their exotic monarchy was suppressed in the end. The application would have been made, no doubt, on broader ground to Cuba, when revolutionary movements on several occasions afforded the opportunity, but for the conflict of opinions in the United States relative to slavery and sectional rivalry.

These opportunities were lost, and, as a consequence, Cuba has been a subject of much trouble and sharp diplomatic encounters between this country and European powers. The jealousy and rivalry of these powers and the sensibility of Spain have brought this country to the verge of a rupture with Europe more than once. Now there is another opportunity and a better one than ever occurred before to apply the Monroe doctrine to Cuba; and there is no division in this country on the subject. The slavery question cannot enter into it, for that institution has been abolished both in Cuba, by the revolutionary government, and in the United States. The Cubans have established a *de facto* government, which exercises authority over two-thirds of the island, have a perfect civil and military organization, have maintained a successful struggle for fourteen months against Spanish despotism, have been gaining strength from the commencement of the revolution, and are stronger to-day than ever. What better opportunity could be afforded to apply the Monroe doctrine—to favor the extension of republican institutions in this hemisphere, and to exclude European domination from America? Never was there a clearer case, and our Government would show an amount of weakness and ignorance almost incredible if it should fail to recognize the Cubans and to throw the shield of American protection over them.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION — A CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING.

From the N. Y. Times.

There can be no use in disguising the fact, even if it were possible, that a profound anxiety pervades the business community in regard to the coming year. The long predicted "shrinkage," which has been so often falsely prophesied that people have come to doubt its ever occurring, seems at length really to have begun. Prices of commodities have already begun to fall; the currency is slowly but steadily appreciating, and the result is, as was to be expected, a temporary slackness and dullness in almost all branches of business, and considerable tightness in the money market. One of our most intelligent financial organs has argued recently that there can be no general contraction going on, as the volume of currency remains the same. But it should be remembered that a relative contraction may take place without a direct calling in of currency afloat. We may be doing more business with the same volume of exchange. This must now be the fact. Each year, owing to the enormous immigration and the profits of production in such favored regions as ours, there is a considerable increase of national capital, and, therefore of business and exchanges. The South, moreover, has surpassed her normal annual increase of production during the past three years. Owing to the character, too, of her laboring population, she is absorbing more of our currency than she ever did in former years. That is, the negroes keep the greenbacks they have earned, and hoard them with the object of ultimately buying land. There are more exchanges now throughout the country—or, in other words, there is more business—than there was three years ago, so that relatively the currency is not so redundant as it was then, though still far beyond our needs.

The appreciation, too, of the currency, of "the fall in gold," is a matter partly metaphysical as well as financial—that is, it depends on the general feeling and confidence of the public, as well as on laws of economy.

There is now a general expectation abroad in the community that prices are beginning to fall, and that a dollar will be worth more in value a few months hence than it is now. Consequently, consumers hesitate to buy except what is absolutely necessary; dealers and jobbers are forced to make smaller purchases or "to carry" heavy stocks; manufacturers and importers find themselves with large quantities of goods on hand, which they are anxious to dispose of, as their price may continually fall. Money is in demand to carry these various articles, or keep dealers afloat till they find purchasers. But lenders are becoming timid in face of a falling market, and great stringency shows itself, especially in the Western cities.

This is without doubt, all of it, a healthful process—the first step towards a sound financial condition. The great body of the community are benefited by it, as all commodities will become cheaper, and above all, business will at length settle itself on a sound basis of exchange. It should never for a moment be forgotten that those who are injured most by an inconvertible currency are the consumers—the great masses of the people.

In general, the country is strong and rich; one large portion—the South—exceptionally prosperous; many great interests are in an unusually vigorous condition, so that we were never better able to bear the strain necessary, if we return, gradually and cautiously, to a healthy, natural financial state.

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THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger have received the following of Harper & Brothers' publications:—

"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" is a reprint with many improvements of one of the most complete and valuable books of reference that has ever been compiled. It was the author's design to compress into a single volume of convenient size as much information as possible on every imaginable subject—history, law, science, art, arms, biography, and dates of remarkable occurrences. Since the original publication, nearly thirty years ago, it has had a well-deserved reputation, which has been increased by the labors of its editors, who have endeavored to made it more valuable by correcting errors and by adding information of importance.

When the work was taken in hand by the American publishers it was found to be deficient in many respects, and several editors were therefore employed to revise it and incorporate fresh records and statistics which would give the latest and most reliable information on subjects of special interest to American readers. The events of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and of the Mexican and Indian wars, have been arranged by Mr. Benson J. Lossing, while the Rebellion record has been compiled by a separate editor who has made the subject a special study. The work makes a handsome octavo volume of five hundred and forty-one pages, with a complete index. For merchants, business men, lawyers, editors, and all who have frequent occasion to use a book of reference, this work is invaluable.

"Wild Sports of the World" is a compilation by James Greenwood (the Lambeth casual), who gives an animated description of the structure and habits of the elephant, the lion, the puma, the gorilla, the rhinoceros, the tiger, the hippopotamus, the leopard, the panther, the jaguar, the buffalo, the wolf, the boar, the bear, the ostrich, the reindeer, the onyx, the chamois, the American deer, the tapir, the kangaroo, the giraffe, the wild horse, the crocodile, the devil-fish, the muffion, and the musk-ox, with the methods of hunting them. The book is a manual of natural history and a record of sporting adventures in all parts of the world. Mr. Greenwood has worked up his subject in excellent style, and his book, if not altogether the most original that might be produced, is exceedingly comprehensive and entertaining. It is profusely illustrated, and is filled with sporting anecdotes of the most exciting description.

"The Cloister and the Hearth," by Charles Reade, is an elaboration of his story entitled "A Good Fight." It is one of his most powerful works, and it enjoys a higher reputation with discriminating readers than some of his more popular writings. Harper's edition is published at the low price of fifty cents.

Harper's Weekly has commenced the publication of a new serial story by Wilkie Collins, in which the author evidently intends to make a vigorous assault on the iniquitous system of marriage laws that remain in force in Ireland, by which it is difficult for a Catholic woman who is united to a Protestant to tell whether she is married or not. In his opening chapters Mr. Collins shows the skill of a thorough master of his art; he goes right to the heart of his subject, and engages the attention of the reader in the strongest manner from the very commencement. This story promises to be one of the most interesting and exciting of any that this popular author has yet produced, and it will doubtless have more effect in reforming the abuses at which it is aimed than any mere arguments on the subject.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us the first part of Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," published by Sheldon & Co. This novel is now running in the columns of *The Galaxy*. It is written in Mr. Reade's most vigorous style, and it is a masterly discussion of one of the great social problems of the day, as well as a story of great interest.

—From Charles Desilver we have received "Todd's Johnson's and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, with Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names," edited and revised by J. E. Worcester. This is the standard abridgment by Chalmers, with the revisions of Worcester of Johnson's great work, pruned of its eccentricities and enlarged by the labors of Todd. "Johnson's Dictionary" will always remain a standard in many of its features, and the basis for future lexicographers to build upon. The edition before us is well known and its merits appreciated for school purposes and as a convenient book of reference for all who have frequent occasion to use a dictionary.

From the same house we have also received "The Book of Drawing-Room Plays and Evening Amusements," by Silas S. Steele. Much skill has been displayed in the selection and arrangement of the pieces presented in this volume, and all of them are admirably suited for parlor theatricals. Care has been taken to make even the single scenes as complete as possible, so that they will tell their story, and such selections as the "Initiation" from *The Carpenter of Rouen*, and the trial scene from *The Merchant of Venice*, will be very effective if acted in a spirited manner. A prominence is very properly given to short comedies and farces, as most suited to the [illegible] amateur actors, and as most likely to [illegible] parlor audiences. An excellent list of these is offered, and the work is one that cannot fail to be of great assistance to young actors who are anxious to present an agreeable entertainment on holiday occasions.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Alone in London," a religious story for children, published by Henry Hoyt, Boston.

—From the American Tract Society we have received "The Women of the Bible," by Mrs. S. T. Martin. Biographical sketches are given of the women of the Old Testament, from Eve to Esther, and of those of the New Testament, from Elizabeth to Priscilla, with appropriate comments upon their character and labors. The work is printed on fine paper, with numerous artistic illustrations, and is handsomely bound in holiday style. This edition of "The Women of the Bible" is designed for a gift work, and a more appropriate present to one who can appreciate it could scarcely be found.

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for December, published by Daughaday & Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, presents an attractive variety of stories and sketches for young people.

—*The Little Corporal* for December, published by Alfred L. Shewell & Co., Chicago, Ill., is up to its usual standard of excellence. The publishers of this magazine have commenced the issue of a quarterly supplement to be entitled *The Little Corporal's Festival*, which will contain suitable dialogues, recitations, charades, etc., for school festivals and private entertainments.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—"The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Anthony Trollope, part vi; "Too Late," a poem, by Edward Renaud; "The Coming Crisis in Canada;" "Incompatible," a tale, by Mrs. A. W. H. Howard; "With the Yam-Eaters," by Stephen Rowers; "The East: How I Entered and How I Left It;" "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, part xii, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "The Banned Priest," a Legend of Betsdorf; "The Seventy Thousand," by Mrs. A. L. Johnson; "Tobacco;" "One Woman of the World," a tale, by Kate P. Kereven; "Shall They be Educated?" a Reply to "The Freedman and His Future," by William R. Hooper; "The Actuary's Story," by Edmund Kirke; "The Indian Summer," by Cecil Dare; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From the article on the "Coming Crisis in Canada" we quote as follows:—

Seven men out of every ten will tell you that confederation is a failure. Why?

In the first place, it was a measure hastily pressed to maturity, and deliberately intended by the reckless faction then in office to perpetuate their own sway. Men said, "With union we shall have purity and economy—debt will no longer accumulate—public works will no longer be useless occasions for jobbery. The party lines and party strifes will be lost in the grander era of national life." What a vision of Arcady for so practical an age! The same party still hold office; union has broke up party lines so far as their opponents were concerned, while their ranks it has linked more closely by the prospect of increased plunder. Extravagance, jobbery, nepotism, debt—seven other devils fiercer than the first—have entered into the house they found swept and garnished, and the last state thereof is worse than the first. With the same corruption on a larger scale people are tired.

Again: the commerce of the country has been prostrated by reckless over-trading and abominable insolvency. The great importing houses bought heavily, and vied with each other in disposing of their goods to the country traders. These latter overtraded in turn. Indifferent harvests and cramped finances induced serious loss to the honest, while the dishonest, with every facility afforded by the insolvency act modeled for their express protection, plied the competing "drummers" with orders, then failed for seven cents in the dollar. The Bank of Montreal notably withdrew its circulation from Canada to speculate in New York. A couple of smaller institutions failed, others were severely crippled. Manufacturers closed their works; mechanics fled the country; an illiberal immigration policy sent settlers to the adjoining republic. It is wrong wholly to attribute depression or stagnation to political causes, but human nature is shortsighted, and the first idea of a man with a bad crop is to damn the Government. The opponents of the existing order of things would be fools did they allow so golden an opportunity to pass unimproved. In the words of one of the earliest advocates of a change, "A bad harvest will be a hundred thousand dollars in our pockets."

Besides, there were dissatisfactions latent two years ago. The Nova Scotians were disgusted at the unceremonious manner in which the union was forced on them. A large party in New Brunwick regarded with doubtful satisfaction their union to a colonial rake like Canada. And the opposition to the dominant party naturally transferred their hatred to the policy of that party, although it had been filched from themselves. The Protestants of Quebec gained nothing from confederation. It left them at the mercy of a powerful and unscrupulous majority, hostile to their religion, their race, their habits. The Province of Quebec is governed by the Catholic Couservatives. The English count as taxables—the French swarm in the offices. Agriculture may not be touched, so the burden is laid on trade and manufactures. Hence, the Protestant minority of Quebec is peculiarly dissatisfied with the results of confederation.

Over the whole country, then, we see spread the germs of a crisis—a disordered finance, a struggling commerce, political dissatisfaction and uneasiness, latent opposition without direction, and a corrupt administration unnaturally strong. Nothing can be rationally looked for but a general movement towards political reform or change, It is, in this particular instance, a question of independence or annexation

No other issue would be wide enough for a common platform for the opposition of the seaside and the opposition inland. A stagnant period follows a great national change, reform or convulsion. One great idea has been evolved—a direct precipitate—while all the others are travelling together. Thus the conclusion of the American Rebellion was followed by a time of political insignificance, till now the Democrats are again regaining their activity. England, having wrecked one branch of the Church, is leaning on her axe before she lays it to the root of the parent tree. So here, confederation so utterly swamped the opposition that they were left swimming frantically, each for himself, like the crew of a shipwrecked vessel amid the hencoops and spars. Now, however, they are beginning to form a raft. Mere reform is not radical enough. A return to the old colonial state, a stultification of the principles of union, is impossible. All communities have at their starting an impulse given to them; and they cannot, having once set their hand to the ploughing, turn back or aside. Two great issues, and two alone, are before us—Independence and annexation.

We extract the following from the paper entitled "Shall He be Educated?"—

That schools should be kept open through all the warmth of a summer vacation, with a full and voluntary attendance of the pupils, seems rather incredible. That they should be kept open nearly under the Tropics, in all the heat of a Southern summer, seems more incredible. But that they should be kept open in summer, under a tropical climate, at the request of the boys and girls themselves, and partly at their expense, seems altogether incredible; it is not juvenile human nature. And yet it is the fact. So desirous of learning are the dark-hued scholars of our Southern States, that their schools, when closed for three months of summer, that their Northern teachers may return home to recuperate, have been reopened and their old teachers either engaged to remain or new ones been employed of their own color, and therefore somewhat inferior. In some cases these vacation teachers have been the best and most advanced of the scholars in the late schools, who thus prepare themselves normally for wider experience in school-teaching on their own account. In Louisiana, in the summer of 1868, 178 schools, with 606 pupils, continued through July with their old teachers. The same season, the superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau in Mississippi made a special effort to go through the hot weather with all his healthily-located schools, and succeeded: 75 day schools, with an average attendance of 3500 scholars, and 47 Sunday schools, with an average of 3800 pupils, were kept open through all the heated term. In Kentucky, last year, 30 schools were continued through August with 1521 pupils.

Such an eager desire for learning makes the establishment of new schools an easy task. And yet it is wonderful to see how this intense longing for culture on the part of the negro, met by the nation in the Freedman'a Bureau and by individuals in various benevolent organizations, has resulted in the establishment of so many institutions of learning. Four years of peace have intervened since the light of freedom began to dawn upon the dark chaos of ignorance that brooded over the black man. Within these four years there have been established colleges—too often *soi-disant* universities—at Washington (with its law, medical, and theological schools), Nashville, Atlanta, Oxford, Mobile, Allegheny; 31 mormal schools, at Hampton, Charleston, Macon, Talladega, Mobile, and other places; high schools, at Wilmington, Beaufort, Savannah, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Louisville; 500 graded schools, and 4400 common and Sunday schools, with an attendance of 256,000 pupils, where four years ago not a school nor a scholar could be found.

These make an educational advance such as the world has nowhere else seen. In a few years these 500 graded schools, these 39 normal and high schools, these colleges and universities, will pour forth an ample band of teachers, similar in race to the taught; but even at this early stage over a thousand of the teachers are colored.

Much of the educational work has been done by the Freedman's Bureau, that has so faithfully guarded the interests of the nation's wards. But much has also been done by a liberal charity, developed in all denominations and through manifold organizations. Of all the societies, however, the American Missionary Association has been the most forward, chiefly because it was earliest in the field. It has had at one time nearly six hundred teachers in colored schools, educating 40,000 scholars. In the retributive ordinance of a wise Providence its first school was established at Fortress Monroe, very near the spot where, two hundred and forty-six years before, the first cargo of slaves was landed upon American soil. To-day that association has more normal schools raising up corps of colored teachers than there were States in the late Confederacy. But it has also inaugurated a manual-labor normal school, that bids fair to give a great impetus to the education of the negro. This institute—located at Hampton, Virginia, where General Butler invented the audacious fiction "contraband of war"—boards the scholars at $1·75 per week, which is met by the scholars laboring for a little more than a day and a half each week. More than two-thirds of their time is thus given to education; and if the board seems cheap and poor to us, we must remember that this is one of the few cases where the boarding school furnishes better board than the scholars obtain at home. The four hundred and twenty barrels of cabbages the scholars have raised the past year, the two hundred and thirty barrels of peas, their strawberries, beets, and cucumbers, have netted them two thousand dollars. They have paid their way. The successful result of this plan is likely to introduce this class of schools into general use at the South. Already are there seventeen industrial schools raising up skilled laborers as well as scholars.

To comprehend fully the magnitude of this educational advance, we must recognize the circumstances under which it has occurred.

The negro started with poverty—houseless, landless, unskilled in labor, and with a terrible prejudice against him. He lives on large plantations, away from great thoroughfares, and where there are no common schools after which he can pattern. His time has been all needed for his material support. He has never known the beauty or excellence of knowledge by personal acquaintance. And yet through all ranks and ages there is this universal, widespread desire for knowledge. A teacher in Washington told the writer the past winter—which was one of unusual severity there from lack of work—that many of her scholars would go home at the day's close to find neither food nor fire, would sleep on the bare ground of their miserable huts, and then come to school the next morning breakfastless; they had eaten no food for twenty-four hours, but they would come to school. The Superintendent of Schools in Virginia says that more than half of the pupils in the school at Louisa Court House live over three miles from the school house; many walk from five to eight miles in the morning, and return home again in the afternoon. At Gordonsville two girls walk nine miles every morning and nine more back in the afternoon. And this is no fitful desire for knowledge; they have been doing this for two years, except in the muddiest weather, when they faithfully study their lessons at home. Six hours' walking every day that they may receive six hours' instruction! There are seven boys attending at the same school whose homes are seven miles distant, with Peter's Mountain intervening, which they cross twice a day to secure the advantages of education. Dr. Vogell, of North Carolina, reports that it is quite a common thing for children to come to school without any breakfast. Living in white families, they are not able to get their breakfast till after school hours. One young man, working in the post office, had an hour given him for dinner: he preferred to spend that hour in school and dined on a crust. Others have worked for half wages in order to obtain two or three hours for school. One of the most promising boys has clothed himself, earned his living in part, attended school, and saved a couple of hundred dollars to buy his mother a home. He is just twenty years of age, intends studying law, and is a fine speaker. Many of the older girls, who are fitting for teachers, support themselves, wholly or in part, by taking in washing and other work.

From all parts of the South comes the same report of self-sacrificing earnestness in the effort after an education. This might be expected among those old enough to appreciate the blessings of education, but among the blacks it pervades to some extent the very youngest scholars. They know that the eyes of their race are upon them, eagerly watching for the effects of that education for which their parents have always longed, and of which they have ever been deprived. To the negroes, more than to any other race, knowledge is power. They instinctively recognize the fact that the great difference between them and the white man is not color, but culture; and culture they are determined to have.

There is something very touching in seeing the extreme eagerness of the old to learn at an age when learning can be of but little use. In the night schools at Washington I have frequently seen the extremely aged, whose hairs were whiter than their silver spectacles, learning in the same class with the youngest children. Children often become normal teachers of their parents and grandparents, whose days must be spent in hard labor. One little girl saved all her rewardcards to bestow on her grandmother when she had learned a good lesson, "Grandma," said a little darkey teacher of some seven summers, "if my teacher had to tell me how to spell a word as often as I have told you, she would get tired to death." Young and old alike hunger for instruction.

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HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Fireproof Safes, Fine Mirrors, Beds and Bedding, Handsome Brussels and Other Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of walnut household furniture, including—walnut parlor suits, covered in reps and hair cloth; 8 elegant oiled walnut chamber suits; handsome bookcases; fireproof safes, made by Herring, Lillie, Evans & Watson, and others; chandeliers, mirrors, fine French plate mirrors, fine Brussels, Imperial, and other carpets; mattresses, beds and bedding; walnut desks and office furniture; peck and half-peck measures; cigar pumps; sewing machines; very fine plated ware; elegant fancy goods, etc.
ELEGANT WALNUT AND CHAMBER SUITS, BUFFET SIDEBOARDS, ETC.
Also, very elegant carved walnut chamber suit, finished in oil, cost $375; extra antique chamber suit, finished in splendid style, cost $350; 2 handsome buffet sideboards, fine mirror backs. 11 29 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 6
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY CATALOGUE,
Commencing at 10 o'clock
On Wednesday Morning,
December 1st, 1869, to close a concern, comprising the entire stock of a
LARGE JOBBING HOUSE DECLINING BUSINESS,
Including 1000 lots Dress Goods, Alpacas, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linen Goods, Damasks, Diapers, Towels, Table Cloths, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Knit Jackets, Ladies' Undergarments, Germantown Goods, 1500 dozen Hose and Half Hose; also, a very large assortment of Miscellaneous Goods. Also,
300 cases and cartons Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., suitable for city and country trade.
Also, 300 lots best quality Ready-made clothing, comprising Overcoats, Suits, Pants, Vests, Business and Sack Coats, Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats.
Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods in variety, etc. 11 27 3t

FURS! FURS! FURS!
NINTH TRADE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, Robes, Afghans, etc., comprising 1000 lots, by catalogue.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock. 11 27 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE, per Steamship City of Washington, from JOSEPH REAKIN & SON, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZES AND CLOCKS, PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES, INKSTANDS, GROUPS, BRONZE AND GILT JARDINIERES, PORCELAIN CARD RECEIVERS, VASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning and Evening,
Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., will be sold, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, a large stock of very fine goods, comprising—Silver-plated tea-sets, with urns to match, of new designs and waiters, from 10 to 30 inches; entree dishes, soup and oyster tureens, epergnes, fruit stands, cake baskets, syrup pitchers, wine and pickle castors, breakfast and dinner castors, in various patterns; mahogany and walnut cabinets, with best quality cutlery and No. 1 silver-plated spoons and forks. Also, silver-plated dinner and tea knives, with pearl and ivory handles, in morocco cases; silver-plated spoons, forks, and ladles, in kings' pattern, beaded, threaded, and plain styles.
BISQUE, BRONZE, AND CHINA GOODS—Also, an invoice of fine bronze eight-day clocks and figures, Parian and bisque groups and figures, bronze and gilt jardinieres, vases, card baskets, ink-stands, etc.
The sale will be continued on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. 11 29 2t

SALE OF COINS, BOOKS, AND CURIOSITIES,
A Portion of Peale's Museum Relics—The Property of Prof. M. W. Dickinson.
On Wednesday,
Dec. 1st, at 2½ o'clock P. M., will be sold, about 500 lots Peale's Museum relics, books, engravings, coins, medals, Colonial money, etc.
Catalogues are now ready at the auction store. 11 29 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 11 29 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 1000 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, GERMANTOWN GOODS, CLOTH CLOAKS, KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 29 2t

LARGE SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. [11 29 3t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 6

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

At the meeting of the Reformed General Synod yesterday afternoon a discussion of some length took place on the case of a member who considered himself injured by his district synod. The member moved that the report of the Committee on Minutes of District Synods be recommitted, with instructions to insert an item bearing on his case. The Synod refused to recommit.

The complaint of the member was referred to a special committee.

Rev. Dr. Stork addressed the Synod as a delegate from the Lutheran New School General Synod.

The Synod reassembled last evening, when the Committee on the Official Reports of Classes submitted their report. A motion was offered requesting the President to continue, as heretofore, to appoint movers of resolutions chairmen of the committees on the same. Declared out of order. The mover appealed from the decision of the President. The Synod sustained the action of the Chair by a vote of 75 to 58.

The meeting this morning opened with religious exercises conducted by Rev. Mr. Millet.

The Synod acknowledged the presence of various members of sister Churches.

Delegates were received representing the Reformed Church in America.

It was moved that the Synod hear the delegate of the Reformed Church in America, Rev. Dr. Ferris, at the opening of the afternoon session. Passed.

Dr. Zacharias presented from the publishers three copies, in different styles, of the new Reformed Hymn Book. Received with thanks, and presented, one to the Seminary at Mercersburg, another to that at Tiffin, and the third to the institution at Howard's Grove.

The report of the Committee of Finance was received. The amount received, including a balance from last report, was $722·50. The expenditures were $1084·59. Balance due the Treasurer, $332·09. The sum necessary to meet the current expenses of the Synod will be $1300. The committee made the following assessment:—Synod of the United States, $775; Synod of Ohio, $350; Northwestern Synod, $175. The special fund known as the German Hymn Book fund amounts, exclusive of the principal, to $216·67.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was received and referred to the standing Committee on Missions.

A report was received from the special committee [illegible] the memorials asking for the suspension of [illegible] been referred, stating that in their [illegible] memorials were directly opposed to the [illegible]ristian liberty which has always characterized the Church, and that the prayer of the memorialists should not be heard. Laid on the table until the report from the liturgical committee be received.

The special committee on the omission of the word "German" from the church title, handed in their report, stating that the new title had been constitutionally adopted by the classes.

The report read as follows:—

The special committee to whom was referred the question whether the omission of the word "German" from the official title of the Church has been constitutionally adopted by a two-thirds vote of the classes, beg leave respectfully to report.

That from the documents referred to the committee, it appears that the number of Classes at the time when the amendment of the constitution was referred to them was 31.

It further appears that at the first annual meetings of the classes held after the submission of the amendment, only seven voted against the amendment, namely:—St. Joseph's, St. John, Sheboygan, Milwaukie, Erie, Indiana, and Philadelphia. It does not appear that any classis was unable to come to a decision on the question, and that consequently all the classes not so voting must be counted in favor of the amendment. Hence the number to be counted in favor of the amendment is, according to the terms of the constitution, 24, and the amendment has consequently been carried.

It is proper to add that the following classes voted in favor of the amendment:—East Pennsylvania, Lebanon, Maryland, Zion, East Lancaster, Clarion, St. Paul, Westmoreland, Miami, West Lancaster, Tuscarora, Tiffin, Heidelburg, East Susquehanna, West New York, Mercersburg, Goshenhoppen, Illinois, Iowa, Virginia, and West Susquehanna. Total, 21.

The following classes voted in the negative:—St. Joseph's, St. John, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Erie, Indiana, Philadelphia, New York, Minnesota, and North Carolina. Total, 10.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the omission of the word "German" from the official title of the Church has been constitutionally adopted by the Classes.

The report was received and adopted.

Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, stated that all property was held by the Church under the title of the German Reformed Church, and that it would be necessary for Synod to make some provision for the legal change of name.

Elder Giesy said that the ruling of the courts had always been that when a Christian organization changes its name according to its Constitution it does not at all invalidate their legal title to property.

No decided action was taken in the matter.

A report was received from the special committee to whom the subject of the complaint on the subject of the divorce court had been referred.

The report stated that the committee did not think it necessary for this Synod to take any action in the matter, as the special case which had caused the complaint belongs properly to the lower courts for adjudication.

The Committee on Orphans' Homes reported that the offer of 160 acres of land in Oregon for an orphans' home should be declined, because the location is too remote and the offer is accompanied with too many conditions.

The report was laid on the table until the reports from the various superintendents of orphans' homes should be presented.

The special committee on the subject of the Liturgy of the Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, and of the Northwestern Synod, reported that they had examined the Liturgy which had been referred to them. They did not think it advisable to send the Liturgy to the classes for adoption. They did not think that the Church was yet prepared to unite on any one order of service.

The committee offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The Synod of Ohio and adjacent States and the Synod of the Northwest have produced a liturgy or order of worship, which they deem proper to be used in their worship, and request to be permitted to use it, therefore

Resolved, That their request be granted, and that the privilege is hereby granted to all who may desire it, to use this liturgy in their worship.

Resolved, That we commend to all the lower church courts, and especially to all churches, to use moderation, prudence, and charity in reference to the differences that exist among us on the subject of liturgical worship, in order that we may be brought in due time to unity and peace.

Rev. Dr. Willard said that the memorials which had come before the synod on the liturgical question did not represent the whole Church. He thought the liturgy should go down to the classes for action in order that its adoption might take place sooner than it would do by any other method of proceeding. The Church was heartily tired of the controversy, and the sooner it was completed the better. He offered the following resolution in place of those in the committee's report:—

Resolved, That the liturgy of the Reformed Church submitted to this body by the Synods of Ohio and of the Northwest, together with the order of worship of the Eastern Synod, be submitted to the several classes for their approval or disapproval according to the constitution, and that in the meantime the optional use of both be allowed in the Church. Neither of these liturgies shall, however, in any case be introduced in the regular order of service without the formal consent of the consistory and congregations.

Dr. Bomberger moved that the subject be deferred and made a special order for the afternoon session. Lost.

Dr. Moses Kieffer thought that, because there had been trouble in the Church on the subject, there was no good reason why it should be hurried. A state of trouble is the natural condition of the Christian Church. We all have and must have trouble.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the subject was deferred, and no vote on either resolution was taken. Closed with the singing of the choral "Nun Danket Alle Gott."

A PLEA FOR UNION.

Dr. Stork, as the delegate of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, yesterday evening made an address before the latter, now holding its sessions in this city. After presenting the Christian salutations of his Synod to the Reformed Convention, he said the Lutheran Church was not only the oldest but the most numerous of all the Protestant denominations. According to the account given in the *Quarterly Review*, by the acknowledged statistician of the Church, the Lutheran Church is more numerous than all other Protestant denominations combined. The Protestant population is estimated at 80,000,000; 47,000,000 are embraced in the Lutheran Church in different parts of the world. He said the Lutheran Church in the United States, of all languages, numbers 51 synods, 2000 ministers, 3500 churches, and 400,000 communicants. It has 12 theological seminaries, 16 colleges, and 12 periodical publications. He spoke of the elements of discord and ecclesiastical antagonism in his Church, growing out of an inflexible adhesion to all the details of the Confession by some and the demand for ritualistic innovations. He said that all mere external conformity, all formal bonds of union which do not spring out of the inner life, and from vital union with Christ, are deceptive, mere illusions of the imagination. He referred in glowing terms to the recent reunion of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, and said this blessed fact shows the possibility of spiritual oneness and ecclesiastical unity even where there is diversity of theological sentiment. With this practical example before us, let us aspire to a closer and a more manifest union among all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth. Let us feel that, whatever may be our confessional standards or peculiar ritualism, there is no adequate reason in any minor differences for fraternal alienation or antagonism. Let us feel that, whilst we have a tendency to extreme ritualism on the one side, and a seductive rationalism on the other, we are summoned to this Christian unity that we may contend as one man for truth, for Christ and His kingdom. Let us realize that at this day, and with our vast responsibility, it is a sin against Christ and the souls He has redeemed to waste our energies upon speculative heresies and ritualistic questions, contending about the seamless robe of Christ, under the very shadow of His cross. Let us feel that not to be united before the world as the friends of Jesus for mere frivolous or imaginary heresies and speculative differences is putting in peril the souls we should seek to save, is dishonoring Christ and keeping back like chilling frosts the springtime of His kingdom. May we not invite you to unite with us in the prayer and effort for a profounder Christian unity among all the true disciples of Jesus, and for such manifestation of that unity in fraternal recognition and co-operative agency as will hasten the fulfilment of the Saviour's prayer, "That the world may believe that thou hast sent me." And thus shall we be among those who truly and effectually help

"To build the universal Church
Lofty as is the love of God—
And ample as the wants of man."

TRIUMPHANT.

Victory at Last—No Mixed Clinics—The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital Succumb.

For a week past little or nothing has been heard from the warriors of Jefferson College or the University; but, nevertheless, they have been working hard and earnestly. Finding that noise and bombast went for so much chaff, some few of those whose intellects are somewhat clear assumed the mastership, and with the skill and precision of veteran tacticians brought their batteries to bear upon the main stronghold of the enemy, and the result is victory. Yesterday, a meeting of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital was held, at which Mordecai L. Dawson presided, and Wistar Morris acted as secretary. After some little discussion, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It appears the resolution adopted by the Board at their stated meeting held 25th ult., authoring the attendance of female students at the clinics of the hospital, has given rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of many physicians and students of this city; and whereas, such opposition was entirely unexpected, from the fact that female students had been attending the clinics of the Blockley Hospital of this city, as well as at Bellevue Hospital, New York, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Zurich, in Switzerland, without, so far as we were aware, there being any opposition; and whereas, it is the desire of the managers of the hospital to avoid giving any just ground of dissatisfaction, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the medical and surgical staff of the hospital to provide for separate clinical instruction to the female students of medicine on at least one day in each week, and that upon the completion of such an arrangement the other clinical lectures be confined to classes composed of males only.

When the news of this action reached the two colleges, a scene ensued which beggars description. Some of the students hugged, kissed, and fondled each other; another squad set up a yelling and a dancing, reminding one of a camp of Camanches; whilst still others sought secluded corners and mutually pledged and vowed, that since they had thus far conquered that terrible (!) enemy, Woman, they would henceforth and forever hold the reins—so help them Solomon.

An impromptu meeting was formed and soon a long, lanky specimen of a "Down-Easter" proposed that they should form in a body and proceed to the college to pay their acknowledgments to the Board of Managers. This was immediately voted down.

A fellow from the other side of the Alleghenies then proposed that the students of the Female Medical College be treated to a serenade, and that a committee of five be appointed to secure tin pans, dish kettles, and penny trumpets for that purpose. This was received with deafening cheers, and was on the point of being unanimously adopted, when some chap yelled out, "I've just got a pound of tobacco." Had a 100-pounder exploded in their midst, it would not have produced a much greater effect. Women, clinics, and studies were all for the time being forgotten, and with one simultaneous rush they went for the "fellow with the tobacco" like a squad of policemen for a bootblack. When we left they were still squabbling and squirming around him.

TAXATION.

The Rates for 1870—The Controller's Report Undergoing Investigation.

Last evening, at the regular weekly meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils, the report of the City Controller, submitting the estimates of the expenses and receipts of the city during the year 1870, was submitted and considered, but as the committee found it necessary to make certain changes and corrections in the report, it cannot yet be made public. At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the committee will hold a special meeting, and by that time it is thought that the report will be ready for submission to Councils on the following day.

The session last evening was continued to a late hour, and at the adjournment it was announced that the committee had decided to report the tax rate, for 1870, at $1·80, as at present, with the same deductions and penalties as for 1869. As the suburban rate is two-thirds of the full rate, and the farm rate one half that amount, they will therefore be $1·20 and 90 cents respectively, provided the full rate is fixed by Councils at the amount recommended by the committee. Taking the assessments of real estate as submitted by the Board of Revision, we therefore have the following result, as the revenue of the city from taxation during the year 1870:—

	Rate.	Revenue.
Amount subject to full rate.....	$427,728,870 at $1·80	$7,699,120
Amount subject to suburban rate....	23,719,116 at $1·20	284,629
Amount subject to farm rate.....	20,152,279 at 90c.	181,371
Total.....	$471,600,265	$8,165,120

In consideration of fixing the tax rate so low, the committee struck out the appropriation demanded for the new public buildings. Among the bills passed upon favorably by the committee was the ordinance making an appropriation of $3000 to pay road jurors; and another to appropriate $9132·27 to pay District Attorney fees and clerks' fees for 1868 and 1869.

In the appropriations referred by Common Council relative to the school bill, they struck out $5300 towards the building of the school at Seventeenth and Vine streets, in the Twenty-sixth section.

EARLES' GALLERIES.—The fire which destroyed the galleries of Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons, No. 816 Chesnut street, a few months ago, had scarcely ceased burning when active operations were commenced to repair the loss. The interior of the structure has been entirely rebuilt, and advantage has been taken of the necessities of the occasion to make a number of improvements that will make Earles' galleries more popular than ever as a place of resort for lovers of the fine arts. Messrs. Earle moved into their old quarters yesterday, and commenced operations with a splendid stock of fine pictures, engravings, photographs, chromos, lookingglasses, frames, etc., for connoisseurs to select from. Not the least of the improvements effected is in the reconstruction of the entrance on Chesnut street, which is now in the middle of the building, with a large show window on each side of it, which will admit of a finer display of works of art than formerly. As every promenader on Chesnut street knows, the array of fine pictures, engravings, etc., in Earles' windows makes one of the most popular features of our fashionable thoroughfare. Under the present arrangement this attraction is increased two-fold, and Messrs. Earle are to be congratulated on the improvement. The interior of the establishment is designed for the effective display of art works, the facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of frames and ornaments are increased, and the store has been reopened with an extensive stock of the finest goods.

THE HAY MARKET.—The residents in the upper section of the city still complain of what is known as the Haymarket nuisance, the constant passing to and fro of wagons loaded with hay, the scattering of timothy on the sidewalks, and the blockade of the public highways. The evil is to be remedied, so we are informed, for a meeting of the Directors of the Haymarket Company is called for next month, when the subject will be under consideration. A committee will be appointed at this meeting to confer with Mayor Fox in reference to the alleged nuisance. It is reported that the directors will discuss the practicability of removing the market further north, and out of the built-up portion of the city.

MR. JOHN A. HOUSEMAN, the new Recorder of Deeds, enters upon the discharge of his duties tomorrow. The following are the appointments made by him:—

Deputy Recorder—Robert H. Beatty.
Chief Clerk—Matthias Myers.
Search Clerks—Capt. J. B. Allen; Col. J. M. Davis; Marion Myers; and William H. Pearce.
Index Clerks—Gen. E. R. Biles and Jacob Adler.
Miscellaneous Clerk—Edward Pepper.
Comparing Clerks—Wm. Shriver, John W. Hinkle.

The salaries of the clerks in the office have been increased by Mr. Houseman, as an incentive to a faithful discharge of their duties.

GIRARD ESTATE.

Meeting of the Committee on Investigation—Editors of Newspapers in Demand.

The committee to investigate certain charges against the Committee on Girard Estate met yesterday afternoon in Common Council chamber.

Thomas Barlow, Select Councilman from the First ward, presided.

Mr. Henry Huhn, Common Councilman from the Fifteenth ward, testified as follows:—

When the Chair stated in Common Council, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto? Mr. Dillon made a speech, in which he made three points:—

First. Power should not be vested in the Superintendent of the Girard Estate. Second. Members of Councils were interested in these leases. Third. The royalty is not sufficient.

To that speech I replied, combatting these three points, showing that the royalty paid by the company which I represent—outside parties in the coal regions—was sufficient.

To this Mr. Dillon replied excitedly. Immediately after this speech I went over to Mr. Dillon, when the following conversation ensued:—

I said:—Mr. Dillon, I do not think that you are aware of the necessity and importance of having these leases executed at once, in order to have removed the whisky dealers and squatters who are springing up upon this property, for if you did you would not fight this bill with so much bitterness. As to any members of Councils being interested in these leases, I do not believe one word of it. I then asked, Do you know of any parties who are interested in these leases? To this he answered no. I then said as to the question of royalty I consider that whole matter settled and determined, and even if we knew of parties who would be willing to pay two or three cents per ton more for a lease, that would not enter into the discussion of this bill. It appears to my mind the proper time to have discussed it was when the ordinances were under discussion in May last.

Mr. Dillon answered:—I cannot agree with you there, because at the time the ordinances granting these leases were brought in, we could scarcely tell what was in them, and I do not know that I paid sufficient attention to them. I replied that I had paid attention to them.

Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the Girard Estate, then gave an explanation of the manner in which the leases were made, and some statistical information of a general character.

Upon motion of Mr. Shoemaker, it was resolved that subpœnas be issued for certain journalists, to have them appear before the committee at the next meeting and testify as to the statements made by them editorially in their respective papers.

[Notice had been served upon these gentlemen, but they, misunderstanding the purport thereof, did not appear.—REPORTER.]

Upon motion the committee then adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DARING BURGLARY.

Judges of Silver Ware and Wearing Apparel.

Burglaries are nightly on the increase in this city, and with continued freedom from molestation, the actors therein become bolder and more daring.

Some time between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock this morning, one or more of this portion of our community approached the residence of Mr. W. B. Le Van, at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Arch streets, and with boldness almost unsurpassed, wrenched open the front kitchen window, and entered the building. Once in, they set about their work. In the kitchen they found the whole of the day's wash, which they carefully bundled up. Near by the silver plate and plated ware of the family was found; the genuine plate they reserved, and the imitation they bent and twisted and left there in its place. They then gathered together all the apparel of the family they could lay hands on, and selecting two of the best suits, donned them, bundled up the remainder, and hung their own cast-off garments on some chair-backs. After ransacking the whole place for further booty, they left, only forgetting to leave their cards behind. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the whole affair is that no arrests were made; but the reader will not consider this at all singular, when the fact of the location being so prominent a one is considered.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

An Important Meeting to be Held Here To-morrow.

At the last session of Congress a committee was appointed to examine into the causes of the decline in American shipping interests, and to report at the coming session the result of their labors. The committee has since been actively engaged in their duty. Meetings have been held in Boston and New York, at which large numbers of the prominent merchants, manufacturers, and shippers were present, and gave what aid they could in the shape of experience and advice. The committee is now in this city for a similar purpose, and the first of its sessions will be held to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Surveyor's room, Custom House building. Hon. John Lynch, chairman of the committee, will preside. As this is a subject which concerns all of our business men, it is expected that they will attend in force, and do whatever in their power lies towards increasing the shipping business at this port.

A LOW SCOUNDREL.—Yesterday afternoon there was arraigned before Alderman Kerr a young but woful-looking specimen of womanhood, under the name of Anna Keesey, on the charge of vagrancy. Detective Reeder testified that he had some time ago taken her child out of the street and placed it in an orphans' home. The woman wept bitterly, and being accompanied by a robust-looking man claiming to be her husband, and who guaranteed to care for her, she was discharged. They both left the Central Station together, and in about twenty minutes afterwards this man (?) was found on Seventh street, near Chesnut, cursing and beating her on account of her refusal to enter a house to beg. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Kerr, to whom he gave the name of Godfrey Hubbler. The Alderman, after administering a scathing reprimand, sent him below.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening the house of C. J. Tyndale, No. 535 Franklin street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of a sable muff, a gold watch and chain, a gold medallion, and a suit of clothes, with all of which the thieves escaped.

Some thieving rascals, about 6 o'clock last P. M., entered the residence at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Leonard streets, by means of the trap door, and after ransacking the trunks and closets in the upper stories, were obliged to leave without securing any booty.

The residence of a Mrs. Baughman, No. 232 Diamond street, was entered about 2 o'clock yesterday P. M., through a back window, and robbed of $50 in cash. No arrests.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.—On Saturday last, the Chairman of the Finance Committee was waited upon by a delegation of the female school teachers of this city, for the purpose of obtaining from him permission to appear before the Finance Committee and state the grounds upon which they base their claims for an increase of salary. The Chairman informed them that the committee would receive them on Monday, December 13, 1869, and will then be prepared to hear their appeal and take action upon it. After accomplishing this the ladies left, to bide their time.

THE CLERKSHIP OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS.—To-morrow, Mr. Thomas Ashton will enter upon the discharge of his duties as Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. He has made the following appointments:—Chief Clerk, Joseph P. Galton. Office clerks, Robert S. Garrison, Robert Barber, and Frederick Uber. Mr. Galton will continue to act as Court Clerk.

CONVALESCENT.—Edward B. Hutchins, ex-Detective Officer, who has for some time past been laboring under a complication of diseases, and whose death was at one time considered imminent, has so far recovered as to be able to move about.

A COLLISION.—Two milk wagons, proceeding in opposite directions, collided at Twenty-first and Ridge avenue, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The driver of one of them, a Mrs. Johnson, was thrown out and severely injured.

CONVENT INCORPORATED.—A charter for the incorporation of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Chesnut Hill, will be applied for to the Court of Common Pleas, and granted, unless objection is made, on Monday next, December 6.

THE TIME TO APPLY.—A notice pasted up in the Mayor's office sets forth that no applications for police honors will be received unless presented on Tuesdays between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

RAILROAD DEPOT ENTERED.—The depot of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company was entered during yesterday morning and robbed of a lot of bits and some tools.

OWNER WANTED.—There are two bay horses at the Fifth District Station House awaiting an owner. They were found a few days ago at Nineteenth and South streets.

A BREAD-BASKET.—The man who lost a bread-basket on Dauphin street, near Trenton avenue, can obtain it by applying at the Eleventh District Station House.

PRESS CLUB.—A meeting of the Press Club will be held at their rooms to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL, LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Funding the [illegible]—Compromise [illegible] Morrill's and Sherman's Plans—Trouble with the Tariff Bill—The President Does no Favor the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The McGarrahan Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Cox has taken out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of this district to the Supreme Court of the United States in the McGarrahan case. The writ denies the jurisdiction of the District Court to compel him to issue a patent for the Renoche Grande land grant to McGarrahan.

Funding the Debt.

Several members of the Senate Finance Committee called upon Secretary Boutwell and the President this morning relative to the bill for funding the national debt. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has prepared a bill which differs in some respects from that of Senator Sherman. It is probable that a new bill will be drawn up which will embrace some features of both Sherman's and Morrill's bills.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Parties engaged in the Canadian reciprocity treaty say that the President is inimical to it, and will probably call the attention of Congress to it, and recommend that no action be taken towards its revival.

The Ways and Means Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee are in session again to-day on the Tariff bill. It is stated that there is quite a difference of opinion among members as to what articles should go on the free list, and the prospect of getting it through is not good.

FROM THE WEST.

The Singular Cataleptic Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The young man who died weeks ago and was kept from burial under an impression that he was simply in a state of catalepsy, was interred this morning, as decomposition had commenced. The medical profession were much interested in this case, as it exhibited remarkable features.

Terrible Death of a Railway Conductor.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 30.—A freight conductor on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad fell from a train this morning. His head was severed from his body and rolled down the embankment. The deceased resided in Lafayette.

The Question of the Bible in the Schools.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The following points occurred in the argument of W. M. Ramsey yesterday before the Superior Court, for the plaintiffs in the case of enjoining the School Board from expelling the Bible from the schools:—

To show themselves entitled to the relief prayed for, the plaintiffs must establish two propositions—First, that religious instruction in contemplation of the law is an essential element of our common school system of education; second, that the Board of Education of the City of Cincinnati has not the power to establish religious instruction in the schools of the city. These propositions will be met, it may be fairly anticipated, by, first, a general denial, and, second, by the affirmation that, irrespective of any action upon the part of the School Board, religious instruction is unlawful.

The argument occupied three hours. Judge Stallo spoke two hours yesterday for the defense, and will conclude to-day. He said that Christianity was no part of the law of the State, for if it was, certain duties peculiarly Christian must be enjoined upon citizens in relation to certain rites which none but Christians observed. The observance of certain virtues usually called Christian is enjoined by the State laws, not because they are Christian, but because essential for the good order of society. The State enforces no duty as Christian duty. Christians hold no civil rights in preference over persons professing other creeds or no creed. The Jew, for instance, has the same rights as the Christian—the same remedies for wrongs—can sue, hold property or office, or vote. His synagogue is exempt from taxation the same as the Christian church.

He quoted the case of Bloom vs. Richards, 2d Ohio Reports, sec. 387. He said it was no objection, but on the contrary a recommendation to a legislative enactment based on justice and public policy, that it would be found to coincide with the precepts of pure religion; but nevertheless the power to make a law rests in the legislative control over things temporal, not spiritual; for no power ever things spiritual had ever been delegated to the Government, while any preference of one religion over another is directly prohibited by the Constitution.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Rough Shot by a Policeman.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30.—Robert Moore, a resident of the Eastern district, last night, in a fit of intoxication, drew a pistol and commenced firing indiscriminately. Officer Langan entered the room where he was and endeavored to arrest him, when Moore fired at the officer. The ball narrowly missed the latter's head. Langan then drew his revolver and shot Moore through the head, killing him instantly. The deceased was a notorious bad case. Langan has been shot before while trying to make arrests.

Brewery Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—The brewery of James Poltens, north of this city, was burned last night. Loss or insurance not yet ascertained.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Stocks active, unsettled, and heavy. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 110⅝; do. 1865, do., 110⅞; do. do., new, 113; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 112⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 52; Missouri sixes, 89½; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 25½; New York Central, 169½; Reading, 98¼; Hudson River, 152½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 131½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady, with sales of 800 bales at 25½c. Flour more steady and in fair demand; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $4·85@6·25; Ohio at $5·55@6·30; and Western at $4·80@6·60. Wheat advanced 1@2c. and in fair demand; sales of 43,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·29@1·30; and winter red Western at $1·35@1·39. Corn active, and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 64,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·07@1·11 for unsound, and $1·12@1·13½ for sound. Oats firmer; sales of 49,000 bushels State at 65½@66c.; and Western at 64½@65½. Beef quiet. Pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam rendered, 18¾@18¾. Whisky quiet at $1·06.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide of a Sea Captain.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Captain McClellan, of the brig George Burnham, at Holmes' Hole from Cuba, committed suicide in the cabin of his vessel by shooting himself. No cause is assigned for the act.

Sale of Ocean Steamers.

The steamships Erie and Ontario, of the American steamship line, were sold this noon at $256,000 each to Edward D. White for New York parties.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrested for Bigamy.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—John Bell Courtney, an Englishman, said to have been formerly a correspondent of the New York *World*, was arrested in this city yesterday on a charge of bigamy, and committed in default of $3000 bail to answer.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull; low middlings nominally 24c. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firm; prime red $1·30@1·35; choice, $1·40. Corn—White, 90@86c. for new. Oats, 56@57c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky steady, but lower, with sales at $1·06@1·06½.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company	405
6 shares " "	404
5 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	45
20 shares Commonwealth National Bank	55
20 shares Central Transportation Co.	50
40 shares Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company	38·25
5 shares Academy of Music	92
$3000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1876	50 ⅜ ct.
$700 " " 1892	53½ ⅜ ct.
TWELFTH and LOCUST STREETS, N. W. corner—Stores and Dwellings	$5500
LOCUST, Nos. 1203 and 1205—Stores and Dwellings, subject to ground rent	3240 and 3150
LOCUST, No. 1207—Brick Dwelling	2800
FIFTH (North), No. 522—Modern Residence	17,000
ELEVENTH and SPRUCE, N. W. corner—Modern Residence and Large Lot	12,700
LOMBARD, No. 425—Genteel Dwelling	2250

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Another Great Bank Robbery—$60,000 Stolen—The Murderers of Mr. Lord in Salem Arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Railway Transportation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from Savannah, Georgia asking that permission be given the Vernon Shell Road Company, of that city, to import from England, free of duty, a traction engine, to be used on their road between Savannah and Vernonburg, in that State. It is to be used as an experiment only, and if it should prove successful would be of great advantage to the country at large, as it would facilitate in bringing to the railroad depots and the river landings the agricultural products of the country more speedily, and at less expense than by teams.

Naval Affairs.

Rev. John K. Lewis, of Syracuse, New York, has been appointed chaplain in the United States navy.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Roelker is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Second Assistant J. H. Harmony to duty at the naval station at Mound City, Illinois.

Government Appointments.

The President has appointed John Parsons, of Ohio, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba. Thomas A. Savier, Edward R. Geary, and Jesse Applegate have been appointed commissioners to examine and report upon the road and telegraph line authorized by the act approved July 25, 1866, to be constructed by the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Alleged Murderers Arrested.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 30.—James Murphy, of Peabody, and Frank Bowers, of Danvers, have been arrested and held for trial, on the charge of murdering Nathaniel Lord, on the road between Lynn and Peabody, on Saturday night last.

Another Bank Robbery.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 30.—Early this morning the National Bank at Port Jervis was robbed by burglars of $60,000. A boy named John James, who said he lived in New York city, was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery.

The Vermont Central Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The first-mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Central Railroad held their annual meeting to-day. The yearly report shows that the traffic receipts of the road for the year were $1,999,480·43; expenditures, $1,358,097·46; balance, $591,382·97. The gross receipts for the year ending with May were $2,620,926·50; outlay, $2,425,091 36; balance, $404,834·62. The available assets were estimated at $552,600·04. The new double-gauge track that has been built has proved highly successful, and with increasing production of the great West and a settled understanding with the competing lines to prevent fluctuating rates, the managers are confident that the road will soon be able to pay the interest on all its bonds.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Richardson Case—His Condition Critical.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Mr. Richardson's condition to-day is very critical. The inflammation of the wound has not increased, and he has ceased vomiting; but his strength has failed since yesterday, and he is quite weak and exhausted. His physicians are hopeful, but fearful.

WOMAN.

One of the Sex Goes the Whole Thing, Pantaloons, Coat, Whiskers, Etc.—A Rich Scene.

Jealousy is as potent a power among womanhood as politics among the sterner sex, and the woman who once feels a twinge from the "green-eyed monster" will stop short of nothing this side of eternity to prove her suspicions; and when she succeeds therein, then—look out.

For some time past, one of the demi-monde residing in the neighborhood of the Exchange has had cause to believe that her man or lover has been giving her the go-by.

With a fox-like cunning and a lynx-eyed observance she has followed his trail night after night, but succeeded in everything but that she desired, namely, fixing his duplicity.

Last night, however, she found that the party, whom we shall call P. T. intended, accompanying another fair siren to a ball.

Then did her feelings rise to fever heat, and every vein within her filled with the rapid coursings of the blood, warmed by the feeling of the wrong about being done her, she resolved that, come what would, his perfidy she would detect, and him expose before a public assemblage.

"When a woman will, she will,
You may depend on it,"

is an old adage, but in this case she didn't, as the sequel will show.

About nightfall the subject of our sketch attired herself in a full suit of male apparel, and donning an enormous pair of side whiskers, started out, cane in hand.

Now the object of scrutiny visits a saloon in the neighborhood of Fifth and Walnut streets, and thither she first directed her steps. Arriving at the place, she for a moment stopped to consider as to whether she should enter or await developments; but, alas! for human expectations, this moment proved fatal to all her hopes, for standing in the broad glare of a gas-light, an inquisitive character in the shape of a man discovered that something was wrong with the whiskers, as the neck and under part of the chin were as fair as a lily. Now this man is fond of a joke, and to this did he resolve to turn his discovery. A detective officer was sent after, and whilst the jealous one was quietly waiting for the object of her wrath, she was quietly tapped on the shoulder and informed that her presence was desired at the detective office. Arriving thereat a rich scene followed. She plead, raved, wept, and importuned, but all to no purpose. The stony-hearted officials would have an examination. A female was about being sent for, when the fair one gave in and an explanation followed. After receiving a severe lecture she was allowed to proceed to her home, promising never more to wear the breeches.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a colored man who died suddenly this morning in Giles' alley.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.—About 9 o'clock this morning Leverett Knox was thrown from his wagon on Chesnut street bridge, and badly cut about the head. He was removed to the Sixteenth District Station House.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 C & A m 6s,89	93¼	100 sh Read R.2d	49 1-16
$6000 Phila & E 7s,1s	85	100 do.....b30	49⅛
$200 City 6s, N..c	101¾	100 do..rg&1	49 1-16
$7000 C & A 6s, 83..	84	200 do.....	49⅛
$1000 do.....c	101¾	100 do.....b30	49⅜
$100 do.....c	101¾	100 do ..s60	49 1-16
$200 do..Old c.	97½	600 do....1s	49 1-16
$300 do...Old c.	97½	100 do....b30	49 3-16
6 sh O C & A R...	38½	100 do.....	49
1 sh Cam & A R.	119½	100 do.....s30	49
100 sh Ph & E..s60	28	200 do....s10	49
100 do.....s60	28	800 do...1s.b10	48⅝
100 do.....	28	500 do.....